The Avalanche

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—AT—
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—BY—
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. Publisher and Proprietor.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

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HOW THE VARIOUS STATES VOTED.

ALABAMA elected eleven Democratic electors and nine Democratic Congressmen.

ARKANSAS elected eight Democratic electors and six Democratic Congressmen.

CALIFORNIA elected nine Republican electors, seven Republican Congressmen and a Republican Legislature.

COLORADO elected four Democratic electors, two fusion Congressmen, a fusion Senate and a fusion Legislature, which will return a silverite to the United States Senate.

CONNECTICUT elected six Republican electors, three Republican and one Democratic Congressmen and a Republican State ticket.

DELAWARE elected three Republican electors, two Republican Congressmen, Democratic State officers and a Democratic Legislature, which will select the successor to R. R. Kenney and fill the vacancy now existing.

FLORIDA elected four Democratic electors, two Democratic Congressmen and a State ticket and adopted four constitutional amendments: (1) Regarding representation of new counties; (2) Prohibiting special incorporation; (3) Election of County Commissioners; (4) State seal and flag.

GEORGIA elected thirteen Democratic electors, eleven Democratic Congressmen and a State Legislature.

IDAHO elected three Democratic electors, one Democratic Congressman, a fusion State ticket and a Democratic Legislature, which will return a Democrat to the United States Senate.

ILLINOIS elected twenty-four Republican electors, eleven Republican Congressmen, eleven Democratic Congressmen and a Republican State ticket.

INDIANA elected fifteen Republican electors, four Democratic Congressmen, nine Republican Congressmen and Republican State officers.

IOWA elected thirteen Republican electors, eleven Republican Congressmen and a Republican State ticket.

KANSAS elected ten Republican electors, five Republican Congressmen, three Democratic or Populist Congressmen, a Republican State ticket and a Legislature, which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

KENTUCKY elected thirteen Democratic electors, nine Democratic and two Republican Congressmen and a Democratic State ticket.

LOUISIANA elected eight Democratic electors and six Democratic Congressmen.

MAINE elected six Republican electors, Congressmen and the State ticket and Legislature were elected in September.

MARYLAND elected eight Republican electors, six Republican Congressmen and one Republican Congressman to fill a short term.

MASSACHUSETTS elected fifteen Republican electors, eleven Republican Congressmen, two Democratic Congressmen, a Republican State ticket and a Legislature, which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

MICHIGAN elected fourteen Republican electors, twelve Republican Congressmen, a Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature, which will return James McMillan to the United States Senate.

MINNESOTA elected nine Republican electors, seven Republican Congressmen, probably a Democratic Governor, the rest of the State ticket being Republican.

MISSISSIPPI elected nine Democratic electors and seven Democratic Congressmen.

MISSOURI elected seventeen Democratic electors, thirteen Democratic Congressmen, two Republican Congressmen and a Democratic State ticket and Legislature.

MONTANA elected three Democratic electors, one fusionist Congressman, a Republican State ticket and a Legislature which will return two Republicans to the United States Senate.

NEBRASKA elected eight Republican electors, four Democratic (fusion) Congressmen, two Republican Congressmen, a fusion State ticket and the Legislature is probably Republican.

NEVADA elected three Democratic electors, one Democratic Congressman and a Democratic State ticket.

NEW HAMPSHIRE elected four Republican electors, two Republican Congressmen and a Legislature which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

NEW JERSEY elected ten Republican electors, six Republican and two Democratic Congressmen and a Republican Legislature, which will select a successor to William J. Sewall in the United States Senate.

NEW YORK STATE elected thirty-six Republican electors, twenty-two Republican Congressmen, twelve Democratic Congressmen, a Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature. In the Fourth and Seventh judicial districts Republicans were elected to the Supreme Court. New York County elected two Democrats to the Supreme Court in the First district and a Democrat to the city court. Queens County elected Democratic county officers. Richmond County elected Democratic county officers.

NORTH CAROLINA elected eleven Democratic electors, eight Democratic Congressmen and one Republican Congressman.

NORTH DAKOTA elected three Republican electors, one Republican Congressman and a Republican State ticket.

OHIO elected twenty-three Republican electors, sixteen Republican Congressmen, five Democratic Congressmen and a Republican State ticket.

OREGON elected four Republican electors, two Republican Congressmen and a Legislature, which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA elected thirty-two Republican electors, twenty-four Republican Congressmen, six Democratic Congressmen, a Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

RHODE ISLAND elected four Republican electors, two Republican Congressmen and voted on an amendment to the Constitution which provides for certain changes regarding the Legislature and for but one capital of the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA elected nine Democratic electors, seven Democratic Congressmen, a Democratic State ticket and a Democratic Legislature that will return B. F. Tillman to the United States Senate.

SOUTH DAKOTA elected four Republican electors, two Republican Congressmen, a Republican State ticket and a Legislature which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

TENNESSEE elected twelve Democratic electors, eight Democratic and two Republican Congressmen, a Democratic State ticket and a Legislature which will return a Democrat to the United States Senate.

TEXAS elected fifteen Democratic presidential electors, thirteen Democratic Congressmen, a full set of State officers and a Democratic Legislature which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Horace Chilton. Congressman J. W. Bailey will probably be Mr. Chilton's successor.

UTAH elected three Republican electors, one Republican Congressman and a Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature which will return a Republican to the United States Senate.

VERMONT elected four Republican presidential electors. State officers and Congressmen were elected in September.

VIRGINIA elected twelve Democratic electors and ten Democratic Congressmen.

WASHINGTON elected four Republican electors, two Republican Congressmen and a Republican State ticket and voted on an amendment to the Constitution to exempt $300 of property from taxation.

WEST VIRGINIA elected six Republican electors, four Republican Congressmen and a Republican State ticket.

WISCONSIN elected twelve Republican electors, ten Republican Congressmen and a Republican State ticket.

WYOMING elected three Republican electors, one Republican Congressman and a Republican Legislature which will select Francis E. Warren as his own successor in the United States Senate.

FEARED THE SILENT VOTER.

Campaign Managers Tried Hard to Learn His Political Preferences.

Moreover, party workers whose function was to ascertain the sentiments of voters, to make canvasses and polls for the guidance of managers and in general obtain information that would be valuable in determining what the official count of the ballots would show met more difficulties and obstacles in the performance of their work than ever before in the history of modern American politics.

The one feature of the campaign which impressed every politician, every correspondent and every unprofessional observer who had occasion to travel much was the seeming tranquillity of the voters. Political activity, as it was understood in 1896 or in any of the stirring presidential campaigns previous to that year, seemed lacking to such an extent as to bewilder the experts, who were relying on surface events to furnish them with indications of what would happen on election day.

The percentage of voters who declined to state who was their choice for President was so large this year as to establish a new record. There were almost countless thousands of them in the middle West and Eastern States. Not only did they refuse to state how they were going to vote, but they refrained from all participation in the work of the campaign. They eschewed the political parade, remained away from the political mass meeting, exhibited an unnatural indifference for distinguished candidates and ignored the proximity of spellbinders. They refused to express enthusiasm or sympathize with the artificial enthusiasm of politicians.

The whole trend of the campaign managers in the States of the middle West during the last days was to arouse the farmer sufficiently to insure his going to the ballot box on election day. This did not mean that the farmer was neglected in the earlier stages of the campaign.

There was heavy voting in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and other States, where the campaign dragged in a most unaccountable manner. Therefore, the apathy which was the puzzle and despair of the bosses for weeks did not extend its influence to the ballot box.

Patronize those who advertise.

Inventor of Automobile Dies Poor.

M. Lenoir, the inventor of the automobile, recently died in France in a state of poverty. Lenoir was a chemist. In 1860 he took out a patent for a motor driven by an explosive mixture of air and gas. He even used electric ignition, actuating a sparkling plug similar to that in vogue today. In 1862 he produced a car driven by one of his motors and accomplished some short trips in the streets of Paris, after which it made no further progress. He seemed to have no luck, his invention was premature and beyond the gratification of his hobby he had no appreciation.

This Year's Potato Crop.

The potato crop of the United States, according to the American Agriculturist, approximates 239,000,000 bushels, or nearly 5,000,000 bushels less than last year, and a fairly good yield, compared with the average of the last ten years. Extremes in climatic conditions were responsible for holding the crop within bounds. The total area under the crop is placed by this authority at 2,897,000 acres, with an average yield of 83 bushels an acre, against 82 bushels in 1899, 73 bushels in 1898, and only 64 in 1897.

A Sage Decision.

David S. Sage and wife of Lebanon, Ill., were killed in a storm four years ago. In a suit for a settlement of the estate of $10,000, the question arose which had died first. If Sage, then his wife's relatives would be entitled to her award, consisting of dower and homestead. If his wife died first, then her relatives would be entitled to nothing. There was no way of proving which had died first, and the court held that since woman is weaker than man Mrs. Sage must have died first.

Farmer's Son in the Majority.

A recent examination of the records of nearly 400 cadets at West Point for the past ten years shows that outside the sons of army officers, of which there were 65, 149 were sons of farmers, 115 sons of merchants, 100 sons of lawyers, 37 sons of manufacturers, 32 sons of mechanics, 20 sons of insurance agents, 19 sons of real estate agents, 14 sons of clergymen, 13 sons of editors, bankers and bookkeepers, 10 of druggists, 9 of drummers, 8 of school teachers and 6 of dentists. Among the others almost every calling is represented by the fathers of one or more.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS



WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Re-Elected President.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Vice-President Elect.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

Republican National Ticket Wins by a Good Majority.

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt have been elected President and Vice President, respectively, by a majority of electoral votes larger than that given in 1896 to McKinley and Hobart. The Republican tendency throughout the nation was strong enough, apparently, to secure the election of a Congress which will be Republican in both houses. The State of New York, in spite of the strenuous efforts made to secure an overwhelming Bryan vote in New York City, has given the Republican candidates a large plurality. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio have given a similar result, and although the Republican plurality in Massachusetts has been strikingly reduced, owing doubtless to the strength of the anti-imperialist sentiment there, it is still decisive. Maryland has had a Republican landslide similar to that of four years ago.

In the great West beyond the Missouri the Republicans make gains. They have held California, Oregon and North Dakota, which they carried four years ago. They have carried Kansas, South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and possibly Nebraska, all of which were for Bryan in 1896. So far as incomplete returns indicate at this writing Mr. Bryan failed to win the electoral vote of any of the States that were classed as doubtful. Practically all the States that declared for McKinley in 1896 did the same at this election.

Mr. Bryan made heavy inroads into the Republican majorities of four years ago in nearly all the Eastern States, especially those of New England. In Massachusetts the McKinley majority was reduced practically 100,000 as compared with four years ago. The city of Boston gives Mr. Bryan a small plurality. The New York Democratic leaders fulfilled their pledge to carry greater New York for Mr. Bryan, but the State vote was overwhelmingly Republican.

There was a phenomenally heavy vote throughout the entire country. Out of the forty-five States and three territories Mr. Bryan failed to make substantial gains anywhere except in the East. Even there the cutting of Republican majorities was insufficient to give him the electoral vote of a single State that declared for Mr. McKinley four years ago. In the West most of the States that rolled up big free silver majorities in 1896 were apparently less enthusiastic for Mr. Bryan this year. The Southern vote was normal and there were no defections in this section from the Democratic columns.

President McKinley has broken all records and upset all traditions in American politics. He is the first man to defeat twice in succession the same opponent in the presidential race. He is the first President since Grant to secure a second term immediately following his first.

Mr. Bryan repeated his performance of 1896. He pleaded his cause before more than a thousand audiences and spoke to several million voters. Whatever criticisms his opponents have made of his governmental theories and policies, all unite in admiration of his indomitable will, confident spirit and marvelous physique. A campaign that would exhaust the average man seemed to tire him but slightly. Few men could endure the exertion, physical and mental, which was required of Mr. Bryan during the campaign.

McKinley carried Ohio by fully 80,000.



MARCUS A. HANNA,
Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS.

McKINLEY, 292. BRYAN, 155.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Republicans	51	Republicans	197
Democrats	28	Democrats	152
Independents	11	Independents	8

M'KINLEY STATES.

According to early press reports, the following States have given majorities for McKinley and Roosevelt:

	Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.
CALIFORNIA	9	MICHIGAN	14	RHODE ISLAND	4
CONNECTICUT	6	MINNESOTA	9	SOUTH DAKOTA	4
DELAWARE	3	NEBRASKA	8	UTAH	3
ILLINOIS	24	N. HAMPSHIRE	4	VERMONT	4
INDIANA	15	NEW JERSEY	10	WASHINGTON	4
IOWA	13	NEW YORK	36	WEST VIRGINIA	6
KANSAS	10	NORTH DAKOTA	3	WISCONSIN	12
MAINE	6	OHIO	23	WYOMING	3
MARYLAND	8	OREGON	4		
MASSACHUSETTS	15	PENNSYLVANIA	32	Total	292

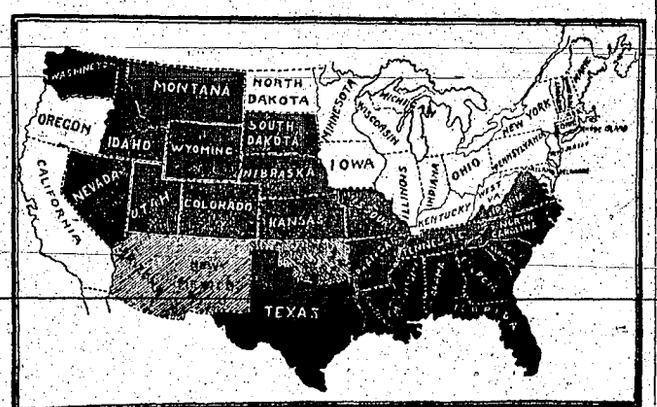
BRYAN STATES.

The returns indicate that Bryan and Stevenson will get the electoral votes of the following States:

	Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.
ALABAMA	11	KENTUCKY	13	N. CAROLINA	11
ARKANSAS	8	LOUISIANA	8	S. CAROLINA	9
COLORADO	4	MISSISSIPPI	9	TENNESSEE	12
FLORIDA	4	MISSOURI	17	TEXAS	15
GEORGIA	13	MONTANA	3	VIRGINIA	12
IDAHO	3	NEVADA	3		
				Total	155

Necessary to elect, 224. McKinley's majority, 137.

HOW THE STATES VOTED IN 1896.



McKINLEY STATES WHITE. *Shaded Territories Have No Vote.* BRYAN STATES BLACK.

States.	McKinley Elect. votes.	Bryan. Elect. votes.	States.	McKinley Elect. votes.	Bryan. Elect. votes.
Alabama	..	11	Nevada	..	3
Arkansas	..	8	New Hampshire	4	..
California	8	1	New Jersey	10	..
Colorado	..	4	New York	36	..
Connecticut	6	..	North Carolina	..	11
Delaware	3	..	North Dakota	3	..
Florida	..	4	Ohio	23	..
Georgia	..	13	Oregon	4	..
Idaho	..	3	Pennsylvania	32	..
Illinois	24	..	Rhode Island	4	..
Indiana	15	..	South Carolina	..	9
Iowa	13	..	South Dakota	4	..
Kansas	..	10	Tennessee	..	12
Kentucky	12	1	Texas	..	15
Louisiana	..	8	Utah	3	..
Maine	6	..	Vermont	4	..
Maryland	8	..	Virginia	..	12
Massachusetts	15	..	Washington	4	..
Michigan	14	..	West Virginia	6	..
Minnesota	9	..	Wisconsin	12	..
Mississippi	..	9	Wyoming	3	..
Missouri	..	17			
Montana	..	3	Total	271	176
Nebraska	..	8			

Important Election Features.

Bryan has 50,000 majority in Missouri.

Iowa gives a Republican plurality of 60,000.

Entire Republican ticket wins in North Dakota.

Republicans carry Illinois for their State ticket.

New Jersey's Republican plurality is about 50,000.

McKinley carried Maryland by a majority of 11,000.

McKinley's plurality in New York State is 120,000.

The Republican majority in Indiana is about 30,000.

Bryan slept while the returns came in, but not till he had been assured of defeat.

Illinois is Republican by between 60,000 and 100,000 on the national ticket.

Two men were killed and three wounded during a fight between police and deputy sheriffs at a Denver polling place.

Both Republicans and Democrats are surprised by the election returns, indicating McKinley's re-election by the largest majority in history.

WILL CONTROL THE HOUSE.

Republicans Elect a Safe Working Majority in Congress.

The Republican landslide has included the House of Representatives, and that body will be in control of the party which has held it since the Fifty-fourth Congress. Returns received up to 1 o'clock Wednesday morning show that the Republicans will have 197, the Democrats 152, fusion 8, thereby making a clear Republican majority of 37. These figures, however, are not conclusive.

THE HOUSE.

States—	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Alabama	..	9	..
Arkansas	..	6	..
California	6	1	..
Colorado	..	..	2
Connecticut	4	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..
Florida	..	2	..
Georgia	..	11	..
Idaho	..	..	1
Illinois	16	6	..
Indiana	9	4	..
Iowa	11	..	..
Kansas	7	..	1
Kentucky	3	8	..
Louisiana	..	8	..
Maine	4	..	..
Maryland	3	3	..
Massachusetts	11	2	..
Michigan	12	..	..
Minnesota	7	..	..
Mississippi	..	7	..
Missouri	2	13	..
Montana	..	1	..
Nebraska	2	1	3
Nevada	..	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	6	2	..
New York	16	18	..
North Carolina	..	9	..
North Dakota	1	..	..
Ohio	17	4	..
Oregon	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	21	9	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	..	13	..
Utah	1	1	..
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	..	10	..
Washington	2	..	..
West Virginia	3	1	..
Wisconsin	10	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..
Total	197	152	8



JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Presidential Candidates Vote.

President McKinley went to the polls in Canton soon after breakfast, and at 9:17 deposited his ballot. While there was some flutter about the polling place as he approached, so far as the President himself was concerned he exercised the right of franchise in the usual democratic fashion. Mr. Bryan cast his vote in Lincoln at 11:10 o'clock. The place at which he exercised this public duty was half a dozen blocks from his place of residence. The ceremony was witnessed by half a hundred of residents, who were congregated in the polling place.

Mr. Bryan Seeks Rest.

Mr. Bryan received the news of the general result at his home in Lincoln. At 8 o'clock, when newspaper men sought to secure a statement from him, they were told that he had just gone to sleep. When he retired to his own room he glanced over the returns with apparent interest, and then, expressing a desire to make up some of the rest he had lost in the past few weeks, lay down and was asleep in less than five minutes, thus manifesting probably less concern than hundreds of thousands of others.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willitts, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. K. MERZ, W. M.
J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. J. M. JONES, President.
JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.
C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BRUGES, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLN, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 85, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. A. GROULEFF, W. M.
MRS. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 690, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month.
MARTHA DOUGLAS, Lady Com.
EMMA KEELER, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, R. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. POND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MERZ, T. I. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. ROSE E. FORBES, President.
ELLA MCINTYRE, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Crawford County
Exchange Bank
N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of $1.00 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.
Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.
We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.
HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 evenings.
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.
GRAYLING, - - - MICH.
Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office at Court House. GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House,
GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All
why some business men can't see the value of the local newspaper as an advertising medium. Persons who do see the value of it, however, advertise their wares year in and year out—AND THEY'RE THE ONES WHO DO THE MOST BUSINESS!

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

BALKED BY AN ALARM

BURGLARY MECHANISM SAVES A BANK'S CASH.

Robbers at North Bend, Neb., Lock Up Town Marshal, but Fail to Obtain Any Loot—Iron Market Shows Effect of Better Demand.

At North Bend, Neb., robbers locked the town marshal in jail and proceeded to rob a bank. Marshal Thompson accosted the men, four in number, and asked them to explain their presence, and they asserted that they were looking for a hotel. He was thus thrown off his guard for a moment, and the robbers, taking advantage of the situation, overpowered the officer and took his keys and other effects, including a few dollars. Marshal Thompson made noise enough to awaken a regiment, but his alarm was interpreted to be only the wail of a drunken victim, so but little attention was given to him. After having disposed of the only guardian on duty in North Bend, the robbers, by means of skeleton keys, entered the Bank of North Bend and made their way to the vaults. There they unexpectedly set off a burglar alarm, which drove them away. They fled precipitately, leaving their tools behind.

BETTER DEMAND IN IRON.

No Violent Speculation Threatened, but Small Advances Are Noted.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Iron markets are in an encouraging condition. No violent speculation is threatened, but in numerous instances better demand has caused small advances. Orders for export are numerous and foreign markets have been compelled to reduce prices for steel rails. A heavy cut in the price of refined sugar by all the large interests brings standard granulated to 5.60. Wool is more active at Boston than any previous time this year, but speculation is reappearing. Sales at the three chief Eastern markets reached 8,131,000 pounds. Failures for the week were 201 in the United States, against 157 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 23 last year."

KILLED FORMER LANDLORD.

Tenant Who Had Been Evicted Takes Revenge with a Shotgun.

Peter Michel, a Frenchman, aged 64 years, shot and killed David Hurren, an old man, and went eleven miles to Painesville, Ohio, to give himself up. The men were bachelors and had lived in separate parts of a house owned by Hurren. They quarreled, and Hurren had Michel evicted. Michel placed a lamp close to the front door and watched outside with a shotgun in his hands. When Hurren appeared he took deliberate aim and fired. The charge blew away the left side of the victim's head. Michel was indicted.

Plan the Maine Removal.

Captain of the Port Young at Havana has asked the government to refuse any and all proposals looking to the removal of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine by explosives. A scheme has been submitted involving the construction of a coffer dam, the pumping out of the water and taking of the wreck apart in pieces, and work on this line will probably begin next month.

Murderer Funk Is Hanged.

Frank Funk, murderer, was hanged in the district jail in Washington, On June 13, 1898, Funk killed William H. Brooks, a well-to-do farmer, and almost killed Mrs. Brooks, who interfered. He got $1,100 from a trunk, and the same night married the only daughter of his victim, who was innocent of any knowledge of the crime.

Secure Mesaba Iron Lands.

Corrigan, McKinney & Co. of Cleveland have taken over options for leases of some 1,200 acres of undeveloped mining land on the Mesaba range. The consideration was about $425,000. The land is owned by the State and Northern Pacific Railroad and 7,000,000 tons of good ore have been shown up.

Drowned in Sea Collision.

The Japanese steamer Yamaguchi collided with the French transport Caracano in the inland sea of Japan, the transport trying to cross her bows. The French vessel foundered. All aboard the vessel were rescued, except three midshipmen, who were drowned.

Open Switch Wrecks Train.

An open switch caused the northbound Missouri Pacific passenger train to take a siding in the yards at Leavenworth, Kan., and to collide with a switch engine. Application of the air brake checked the speed, but seven passengers were injured.

Burglars Torture a Chinaman.

At Norristown, Pa., three masked burglars entered the laundry of Lem Lee, a Chinaman, and tortured him to make him give up his savings. He was pinched and beaten, and then hung for a time with a sheet. The robbers finally secured nearly $200.

Frightful Loss of Life.

The steamer City of Monticello, belonging to the Yarmouth Steamship Company, foundered in the Bay of Fundy with appalling loss of life. Of the crew and passengers sixty-three persons are reported to have perished.

Arctic Explorers Are Back.

Dr. Kann's arctic exploring party has returned and reports that Peary passed Bedford, Pym Island, in August, 1899, determined to make a dash for the pole.

Shoots Wife and Himself.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Reynoldsville, Pa. G. M. Harding of Reynoldsville shot his wife with a revolver, inflicting wounds from which she cannot recover, and, turning the weapon on himself, blew out his own brains. They had recently separated.

St. Louis Disgusts Singers.

The grand musical festival at St. Louis, Mo., went to pieces the other night and the high-priced vocal stars departed for their homes in deep disgust at not having secured the purses offered.

Another Chicago Hold-Up.

Walter Graves, a messenger boy for the wholesale jewelry firm of George K. Harrington & Co., was held up in Chicago by a negro and robbed of a satchel containing jewelry valued at $500. The articles belonged to patrons of the house and were being delivered.

Robber Killed by a Woman.

At Phoenix, Ariz., a shotgun in the hands of a woman ended the career of Ventura Paco, a Mexican robber. Mrs. Lena Peterson saw a man trying to steal a calf. She fired both barrels of a shotgun into his body, killing him instantly.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

YOUTHS FIGHT FOR LOVE.

Denver Girls the Cause of Exciting Street Scrimmage.

Kittie Dillon and Sadie Howard are pretty maidens yet in their teens, and attend the Gilpin school in Denver, Colo., But the other night they were the innocent cause of a fierce battle between two gangs of youthful admirers in which a revolver threatened death. The fight waged for fifteen minutes. Bricks, sticks and stones flew through the air and the dozen or more boys engaged on either side fought viciously. There were all sizes of boys in the melee, from 13 to 17 years of age. Some of them had no idea why they were fighting, but cut in and bared their fists at the word from their leaders. In the thick of the trouble Harry Hay, aged 16, who is the leader of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second street gang, fired a revolver. At that moment Policemen Dexhimer and Purcell, attracted by the noise, appeared on the scene, captured Hay and scattered the fighting youths. Hay was arrested. He said the revolver was fired by another youth, and he simply picked it up when it was dropped.

RACE CONFLICT IS AVERTED.

No Further Trouble Is Apprehended at Washington, Pa.

After a night of excitement over a threatened conflict between negroes and whites, quiet prevails in Washington, Pa., and through the prompt action of the town authorities, aided by the members of Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, a race riot was averted. The trouble started over the election and the fighting was kept up for a large part of the night and all of the next day. There were numerous encounters between the negroes and whites, and several persons were seriously injured. Fearing a serious outbreak, a large number of extra policemen were sworn in, and these, with squads of the Tenth regiment, patrolled the streets until daylight. A dozen arrests were made. The outbreak, it is said, was instigated by negroes recently brought from the South by contracting firms.

HEIR GETS $15 A WEEK.

While Waiting for His Fortune Alfred Kitson Inspects Billboards.

Looking at the way his son, Alfred S. Kitson, was making the money fly, old Commodore Kitson of St. Paul, Minn., left a will tying up his estate. Now the youth, one fortune spent, is waiting for another to fall due. He is working for $15 a week as inspector of billboards. At 25, under the Commodore's will, the son was to have $100,000. He got it and the pace was merry. The Commodore had figured that this would last the young man five years, and at thirty Alfred was to come into the bulk of a property worth millions. But the young man spent his money as if he were drawing from a bottomless well. He went to New York, when St. Paul appeared no further field for proper extravagance, and came up with a short turn when the money gave out.

To Reconstruct Democracy.

Don M. Dickinson of Michigan is authority for the statement that within three weeks a meeting will be held in New York to outline a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic party. He says the call for the meeting will have the signatures of Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, Abram S. Hewitt and other prominent Democrats of the old school.

Played with Matches.

Matches caused the death of Ruth Coughlin, 2 years old, in Chicago. In company with an older sister, the girl was amusing herself by striking matches and throwing them on the floor. One of the matches set fire to Ruth's clothing and instantly the child was enveloped in flames. She was fatally burned before her mother could reach her.

Strange Murder of a Woman.

The body of Pearl Forbes, aged 20 years, was found in a ravine near her home in Leavenworth. Marks on her throat indicated she had been murdered by strangulation. The surroundings gave evidence of a terrible struggle.

Gamblers Fight Till Both Fall Dead.

Grant Reiner and J. Ralph Griffith, gamblers, between whom ill feeling had existed for a long time, met in a saloon at Middlesboro, Ky. Each at once drew his pistol and the duel lasted until both men fell dead.

Discouraged Inventor Kills Himself.

In Pittsburg Louis Dickering, a sick and discouraged inventor, hung himself with his trousers belt because he could not make a perpetual motion rocking chair and a steamboat without a paddle wheel.

Robbers Raid a Hotel.

Supposedly working in collusion with an elevator boy who knew the combination, two robbers at noon the other day entered the Yorkshire Hotel, 1837 Michigan avenue, Chicago, and robbed the safe of $200.

Wins Wife on the Election.

Emmet R. Windle of North Forks, N. D., won a wife by McKinley's election. His bride was Miss Dora E. Phillips of Oakfield, who promised to marry Mr. Windle at once if McKinley was elected.

Goes to His Death Smiling.

Richard Gardner, the Ross County negro who killed 15-year-old Ethel Long, paid the penalty of his crime in the electric chair at Columbus, Ohio. He faced death with a smile on his lips.

Eight Killed in Collapse.

Eight persons were killed and many were injured by the collapse of the upper story of the hotel of the Three Crowns, which is being rebuilt in Stettin, Germany.

Marries a Telephone Girl.

The youngest son of Lady Yarde-Buller of San Francisco, Arthur Kirkham Blair, slipped quietly away to Stockton, Cal., and was married to Miss Edna Ursula Fitzgerald, a telephone girl.

Torpedo Boat Destroyer Launched.

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence was successfully launched at the yards of the Fore River Engine Company, East Braintree, Mass.

Liberals Sweep Canada.

The Laurier government has been sustained by a big majority in the general election in Canada. The returns give the government a majority of about fifty.

Elect a Senator in Georgia.

The General Assembly of Georgia in joint session elected A. O. Bacon United States Senator to succeed himself.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $4.90; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.15; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c; potatoes, 27c to 30c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.60; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $4.70; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.85; hogs, $3.00 to $4.80, sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.00; hogs, $3.00 to $4.85; sheep, $3.00 to $3.65; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.35; hogs, $3.00 to $4.55; sheep, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, 52c to 53c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; clover seed, prime, $6.00 to $6.20.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, $10.00 to $10.82.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.70; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $4.90; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $3.80; lambs, common to extra, $4.00 to $5.60.

New York—Cattle, $3.25 to $5.60; hogs, $3.00 to $5.30; sheep, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; butter, creamery, 20c to 23c; eggs, western, 20c to 23c.

FIGHT A DUEL OVER A WOMAN.

New York Husband Fatally Injured and His Opponent Is Badly Hurt.

As the result of a desperate encounter Hugh E. Jameson, a wholesale confectioner of North Tonawanda, N. Y., was fatally injured and John McDonald is fatally injured. Mrs. John McDonald, daughter of a wealthy lumber dealer and the cause of the combat, is also injured. Mrs. McDonald and her husband separated about a year ago, and the latter secured a divorce, but later they were remarried. Recently Jameson became attentive to Mrs. McDonald, and the other night McDonald found the two together. The enraged husband knocked Jameson down, and the latter, regaining his feet, drew a revolver and shot McDonnid in the mouth, the bullet lodging in the back of the neck near the base of the skull. McDonald wrested the revolver from Jameson and pommeled him about the head and face with it until Jameson sank to the floor unconscious.

OIL WILL BUILD SCHOOLS.

Taxpayers Near Pittsburg Relieved by a Remunerative Well.

Taxpayers in Howe township, Pa., are happy over the discovery of oil on a plat of the Clever school. The directors leased the plat to an oil company, which began drilling three months ago. Now the well yields forty barrels per day. One-eighth, or five barrels, goes to the school board as royalty. This adds $5.50 per day to the school treasury. The well is expected to do 200 barrels per day. The money will be used to pay for the two new school houses, the building of which was strenuously opposed by the taxpayers before the oil find.

Wreck on the Northwestern.

Near Iron Mountain, Mich., a special ore train on the Northwestern road running forty-five miles an hour was wrecked by the spreading of the rails. The engine was overturned and Fireman George Hall of Wilson, Mich., was killed. Conductor Swaby of Escanaba and Engineer Tim Hogan of Green Bay were seriously injured.

Lucky Escape at Explosion.

An explosion took place in the dry-house connected with the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in New Haven, Conn. The walls of the building were blown out and the window lights in adjacent buildings were shattered. No one was in the building at the time owing to the fact that the explosion occurred at noon.

Cowboys Rob an Old Man.

Two boy desperadoes, Henry Ehlers and his companion, named Oswald, descended on New River and Goddard stations, Arizona, securing booty amounting to $600. They bound "Uncle" Jack Gibson, the station keeper, and left him in that condition until he was released a day later by a passer-by who found him unconscious and almost dead.

Says Beating Kills Woman.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Pearson died at Gunstonia, Ga., from the effects of a beating alleged to have been given her by Jonas Swink in his home at Woodruff, S. C., some time during September. Swink, a man of wealth and with a family, influential in cotton mill circles, has been committed to jail for murder.

Preacher Victim of Hunting Mishap.

Rev. Stephen F. Reed, a recent graduate of the Princeton Theological Seminary, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting in the neighborhood of Lawrenceville, N. J. Mr. Reed had only been married six months. It was John Bahrenburg who killed the minister.

Cherokee Fraud Is Bared.

The special committee to investigate the irregularities of the Cherokees' auditor's office reported to the Legislature at Talequa, I. T. The report shows $194,000 in fraudulent Cherokee warrants are now on the market.

Murder Epidemic in Macedonia.

A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the murders in Macedonia are becoming more frequent. Both Turks and Albanians are advocating the extermination of the Bulgarians.

Ends Life on Account of Politics.

James Elliott, Jr., of Manchester, N. H., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He was morose because he and his father differed in their views on politics.

Florida's Good Increase.

The population of the State of Florida, as officially announced by the census bureau, is 528,542, as against 391,422 in 1890. This is an increase of 137,120, or 35 per cent.

KILLS A FARMER'S WIFE.

Laborer Fatally Shoots Mrs. Shafer After She Had Returned Home.

The farmers of the interested neighborhood threaten to lynch a farm hand named Linn., who shot and killed Mrs. Shafer, a woman with whom he had eloped. Joseph Shafer is a respectable middle-aged farmer, who resides ten miles west of Lacon, Ill. A month ago Linn eloped with Shafer's wife. A few days later the couple returned, and that night Linn was waited on by a band of White-Caps, who dragged him from the house and ordered him to leave the country or suffer the consequences. He went to Peoria, and a day or two later the woman followed. Later Shafer went to Peoria and induced his wife to come home with him. The other morning Linn appeared at the Shafer home, and when the door was opened he shot Mrs. Shafer dead. He also shot at the husband, but missed him. Linn was arrested a few hours later and is now in jail.

UNION PACIFIC OUT OF COURT.

Judge Sanborn Makes an Order Finally Discharging the Receivers.

Walter H. Sanborn, United States Circuit judge at St. Paul, has made an order approving the final report of the successor receivers of the Union Pacific Railway and finally discharging them. The receivership which has been thus closed was, on account of its complications, extent and interests involved, the most important in the great list of American railway bankruptcies. After Judge Sanborn assumed control of this case, early in 1894, the receivers handled without loss under his orders moneys amounting to $106,000,000. The claim of the United States on the Union Pacific proper of $58,000,000, principal and accrued interest, was paid in full, and unsecured creditors were paid from various sources about 40 per cent of their claims, an amount largely in excess of their expectations.

SCHOONER IS WRECKED.

Crew of the Fred L. Wells Rescued by Oswego Life Savers.

The American schooner Fred L. Wells went ashore four miles east of Oswego, N. Y., in a norther. The crew was taken off the wreck by Captain Anderson and his life-savers from Oswego in their lifeboat. The work was attended with great difficulty and much danger from the heavy seas. The lost boat was bound from Sackett's Harbor to Oswego and was running light. She is a total loss.

CATCHES OHIO COUNTERFEITERS.

Marshal Dye Lands Three Men and They Saw Out of Jail.

At Marietta, Ohio, when Marshal Dye was driving to the First Ward polls, three suspicious looking men started to run. He followed and arrested them. When searched valuable papers and counterfeit money were found on them. Within fifteen minutes after being put in jail they sawed their way out by cutting through the floor and started across the hills.

Albany Newspaper Suffers.

Fire started in the candy factory of Kreicher & Co. in Albany, N. Y., and before the firemen could get water on the blaze the immense building, running through a block, was a mass of flames. Next door, in Beaver street, was the Press-Knickerbocker-Express. So rapidly did the flames spread that the employes of the building had to run for their lives. Total loss, $135,000.

Cigar-Makers' Strike Ended.

The long strike of the cigarmakers, which started nine months ago, in Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer's factories in New York, and involved twelve other large firms, has been declared at an end. The cigarmakers, 1,500 in number, have declared their strikes off unconditionally and have returned to work on the old terms against which they struck.

Wreck on the B. & O.

A head-end collision of Baltimore and Ohio freights Nos. 23 and 24 occurred at Pelleville, Ohio. Conductor John Oatman and Engineer Henry Hull of No 23 were killed. A misunderstanding of orders is responsible for the trouble. A number of cars were smashed and traffic delayed.

Youtsey Juror Burns Alive.

James A. Norton, who was one of the jurymen in the Youtsey trial, was burned to death in the jail at Sadieville, Ky., in which he had been put on the charge of drunkenness. It is supposed bed clothes caught fire and ignited the building.

Called to a Higher Life.

After offering up a fervent prayer in which he asked to be lifted to a higher sphere of usefulness, John Crosby, an aged and highly respected resident of Columbus, Ohio, was suddenly stricken with heart failure and died before he could take his seat in his pew.

Life Imprisonment for Murder.

George R. Champion has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Elsie Horne, one of the four members of the Goodwin household, at West Newfields, Nev. Four persons were murdered at the time, but Champion's trial was for one murder. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Reed Is Forced to Retire.

Roland Reed, who was compelled to abandon his tour while the company was playing in Chicago, has arrived at the conclusion that it will be impossible to continue his tour further the present season, and has therefore disbanded the company.

Wreck Near Pipestone, Minn.

The Great Northern south-bound passenger train was wrecked near Pipestone, Minn., by the spreading of the rails. One woman, name unknown, was fatally injured and several passengers were seriously hurt. Five coaches were badly wrecked.

Kills a Holiness Preacher.

Rev. Dr. Mills has been assassinated in Leake County, Mississippi. Dr. Mills was a "holiness" preacher and a stranger in Leake County, where his creed has many enemies.

Wyoming Population 92,531.

The population of Wyoming, as officially announced by the census bureau, is 92,531, as compared with 65,705 in 1890. This is an increase of 31,826, or 52.4 per cent.

Convicted of Counterfeiting.

At Trenton, N. J., Richard P. Ganzer, a clever counterfeiter, for whom the secret service men had been looking for a dozen years, was found guilty in the United States District Court.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Suicide Wife Forgets Her Husband in Her Will—Trouble Over Kalamazoo Man's Estate—Incendiary Blaze at Flint—Injured in College Initiation.

On Aug. 31 Mrs. Grace Newton, the young and beautiful wife of ex-Judge William Newton of Flint, committed suicide by shooting herself. Domestic troubles, caused by the difference in the ages of herself and husband, were given as the cause. Before marriage several valuable mortgages were assigned to her by Mr. Newton, who is almost 70 years old. The day before her death she wrote a sensational will, which is now probated, and which will be contested by the judge through all the courts. The will disposes of $12,000 in cash and life insurance policies. She ordered that her body be cremated and the ashes scattered to the winds by William Crapo Orrell, a friend. She left many bequests of from $1,000 to $12,000 to her relatives and stated that those friends who so wished might make a selection from her personal effects. To her son she left $2,000 and her mother's love. Her request regarding cremation was not complied with, her body being buried in a hermetically sealed casket.

Widow Will Contest Will.

The will of Joel J. Perrin, a prominent Kalamazoo capitalist, who died recently, has been admitted to probate. Of the $200,000 represented by the estate $1,000 was left for public purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin's family relations had always been of the pleasantest, but upon reading the will it was found that he had left his wife only the use of his homestead, a store building and $20,000 in money. The widow is over 70 years of age. The bulk of the estate is left to relatives of her husband. She waived the provisions of the document and elected to take issue under the statute. A lively legal contest will follow.

Work of Incendiaries.

Chas. F. Taylor's hardware and furniture store in Port Huron narrowly escaped a disastrous blaze as a result of a fire kindled in the rear of the building by incendiaries, supposed to be the work of boys. It was extinguished before much damage was done. Half an hour before a blaze had also been started in the rear of Boyce's hardware store among some boxes, but was discovered before it had communicated to the building.

Initiation Costs Him Dear.

Clinton Millen, son of Charles Millen of Ann Arbor, is just recovering from the effects of an initiation into the Sigma Phi fraternity. Notwithstanding he was delirious for four days, the affair was kept quiet. The student's condition was the result of an accident in the initiation by which his spine and head were injured. The young man's physicians say that he will not be able to attend school until after Christmas.

Aged Woman Commits Suicide.

Mrs. Samuel Weaver of Lee township committed suicide by hanging. She went to the barn, fastened a rope to a beam, then jumped from the ladder. She was found by a hired man twenty minutes after. She was 70 years old. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause of her rash act.

Juvenile Housebreakers.

Six young lads engaged in a daring housebreaking job in Flint. They entered John Stanton's home while it was being moved. The young lawbreakers were discovered and arraigned before Justice Swayze. The damage inflicted by them was quite heavy.

Murderer Sent to Reformatory.

James H. Brumm, the convicted murderer of Mollie Flagler of Diamondale, was sentenced to Ionia reformatory for life by Judge Smith at Charlotte.

Within Our Borders.

Some of the public schools at Lansing have been closed on account of diphtheria.

Amanda Elmer has been appointed postmistress at Case, vice C. C. Smith, resigned.

Albion may follow the example of the other cities of the State which are adopting standard time.

Out of twenty-eight persons who took the examination at Battle Creek for teachers' certificates, only fourteen passed.

Three medical students of University of Michigan were expelled for stealing the top of a skull of a corpse.

O. A. Sheldon of Holly has a fine specimen of a black eagle which measures eight feet from tip to tip when its wings are spread.

Clarence Carpenter disappeared from his home near Battle Creek on Oct. 21 and nothing has been seen or heard of him since.

The village of Ramsay is under strict quarantine with several well-developed cases of smallpox. Many people have been exposed.

The farmers of Oakland County have sown an unusual amount of rye this fall, many fields formerly used for wheat being planted to it.

Schoolcraft has the cement craze now, and the villagers are hopeful of securing a $400,000 plant to work up the extensive marl deposits in the vicinity.

The Grand Rapids Herald is authority for the statement that the Grand Rapids, Belding and Greenville Railroad will be built in time to do business next year.

William Lasher of Plainwell died after two months' illness which originated from eating dried beef, a hard piece of which scratched his throat, causing blood poison to set in. Mr. Lasher was one of the most popular of Plainwell's citizens.

The Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Telephone Company will be incorporated under the laws of Michigan and Indiana, with a capital stock of $30,000. The company will build and operate toll lines in southern Michigan and northern Indiana counties.

Adjt. Gen. Case has issued a circular letter to the State troops warning them against wearing their uniforms while on hunting excursions, it being a custom to wear the army leggins in the woods. The regulations strictly prohibit the wearing of military uniforms while hunting or while engaged in civil labor of any kind.

A St. Joseph County woman had a narrow escape from being buried alive. She had been very ill and to all appearances died. An undertaker was summoned and was laying out the body when he perceived signs of life. Efforts were made to resuscitate her with complete success and she is still alive.

Three sisters met at Kalamazoo recently for the first time in forty-two years. Their mother died when they were small and they were soon separated, so that for many years, up to six years ago, they did not know of one another's whereabouts. They are Mrs. John Beaushaw of Turner, Mrs. Henry Mattoon of Grand Ledge and Mrs. H. L. Sprague of Kalamazoo.

Morenci is now assured of an electric road.

Typhoid fever is epidemic at Fairgrove and the schools and churches have been closed.

George Donaldson of Casnovia, a railroad engineer, was killed at Cheyenne, Wyo., in a railroad wreck.

During the past season 573,000 bushels of peaches were grown in Kent County and marketed in Grand Rapids.

All over the State shippers of farm products are complaining of inability to secure cars in sufficient numbers.

Samuel Borcellano was instantly killed in the Negaunee mine by a fall of ground. Two other miners were seriously injured.

Peter Hannon of Imlay City had the fingers of one hand crushed by coming in too close contact with a corn husker.

Allegan Masons are forming an organization for the purpose of erecting a Masonic temple in the village next summer.

The apple crop of Benzie County the present fall is the largest for some years, and the growers realize fairly good prices for the fruit.

Utica citizens have organized an association to reach out after factories which are looking for locations, and draw them to the village.

South Lyons wants a flour mill, and negotiations are now in progress with a couple of men who propose to locate such an institution there.

The first of the new wells for water works system at Imlay City is finished, and an excellent flow of water was found at a depth of 213 feet.

Two new hot mills will be put in operation immediately by the tin mills at Muskegon, which will mean the giving of employment to 100 more men.

Gov. Pingree has appointed J. G. Rogers of Chase as agent of the board of corrections and charities in Lake County in place of John W. Nichoson of Luther.

Ralph Hafer, the 14-year-old son of Joseph Hafer, a farmer at Delwin, died as a result of a gunshot wound received while cleaning a gun in his father's yard.

Crosswell has a good roads committee that has been doing some excellent work for the town by repairing the roads leading thereto from the farming country thereabouts.

Potato growers all over the northern portion of the State are becoming alarmed at the ravages of black rot, a disease caused by the heavy rains and prolonged warm weather this fall.

It is said that the prices paid for fruit and vegetables for the canning factories in southwestern Michigan the past season have been higher than ever before in the history of the industry in that section.

Mrs. Ozias Ferree of Forest Home township, while using a gun barrel as a bar in moving a heavy box, received a charge of shot in the thigh and the abdomen, causing death within a few minutes.

George Anderson of Port Huron, who has been in feeble health for two years past, upon returning home from an errand, dropped dead suddenly just after crossing his threshold. Heart disease was the cause.

The 11-year-old son of Police Matron Hooper of Bay City was shockingly burned about the face by an explosion of powder. The boy procured some of the stuff which he placed in an envelope and then lighted it.

Beckerville business men believe that an agricultural fair would be a good thing in the village, and have offered a cash bonus of $200 as an inducement to the farmers of the vicinity to organize a society to hold fairs annually.

Thirty-three farmers of Leelanau County are defendants in suits instituted by a southern Michigan bank to enforce the collection of notes of $85 apiece, which were given in payment of goods purchased from itinerant peddlers.

A Chelsea man lost a fine coon dog the other day in a peculiar manner. The dog started up a coon and when the latter took to water the dog followed and grappled with him. The coon got on the dog's head and held him under water until he drowned.

A fire at Ewen burned the saloon of Martin Neddy. John Cosgrove and family were living over the saloon and the fire spread so rapidly they barely escaped with their lives, losing everything except their clothes on their backs. The loss will reach $5,000.

Lester L. Letts, a Grand Rapids boy who went to Chicago recently to work, was murdered in that city by a negro hotel waiter. The latter, whose name is Spiller, stabbed and slashed Letts with a bread knife, inflicting wounds which caused death in a couple of hours.

Rev. W. J. Hunt celebrated his 80th birthday by preaching an able sermon to his church in the Columbus Congregational Church, in Columbus township. Mr. Hunt has held the pastorate of this church continuously for nearly twenty-five years, which record can be duplicated by but few pastors of the Protestant denominations.

A movement has been started among the people of Presque Isle, Alpena, Alcona and Montmorency counties toward getting a law through the coming Legislature providing for a closed season on quail for three years or more. As it is now, with an open season every year, the birds do not have much of a chance to increase and are becoming less in number each year.

There came near being a race riot on the streets in Kalamazoo. A mob of several thousand persons swept down the streets, overpowering the police for a time, while in pursuit of a negro, Lester Bolden, who was finally rescued by the police. The affair was started by the negro and a white man getting into a street fight. The quarrel was quickly picked up by the crowd and clubs and stones were used very freely.

Christian Plembach, aged 55 years, treasurer of Michigamme township, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun he had just loaded preparatory to going hunting. The charge entered the heart.

Calhoun County farmers find that hunters who are scouring those parts for game carry wire nippers and when they come to a wire fence which is hard to climb over, they simply clip a few wires, step over and go on their way. The farmers are just waiting to catch one of them doing the trick, and vow they will make him sweat for it.

Six workmen employed in building a brick smokestack on Grobhiser & Crosby's furniture factory in Sturgis, fell thirty-five feet by the collapse of a scaffold. Edward Richards suffered a broken leg, hip and arm and received probably fatal internal injuries. The others received minor injuries.

Miss Emma Johns of Walled Lake, a lady about 50 years old, not feeling well, did not get up until toward noon, when she arose and soon after went to the cistern (an open one) to get a pail of water, drew it, and it is supposed had a dizzy spell, to which she had been subject, and fell in. Before help could be summoned life was extinct.

WRECK IN FUNDY BAY

CITY OF MONTICELLO SINKS NEAR YARMOUTH.

Struck by Hurricane on Dangerous Coast—Dead Number More than Half a Hundred—Coast for Ten Miles Is Strewn with Wreckage and Corpses.

From Pembroke to Chebouge Point, a distance of ten miles, the coast of Nova Scotia is strewn with the remains of the steamer City of Monticello, which was wrecked Saturday morning, causing the loss of over fifty lives. In the vicinity of Chebouge and Hilton's Beach there is scarcely a foot not covered with wreckage of boats. The superstructure of the lost steamer is reduced to mere matchwood. Pieces of furniture, oil casks, broken packages of goods, life belts and buoys and other evidences of the appalling disaster are scattered everywhere.

More than twenty-five bodies have been recovered. All of them bore evidences of having been fearfully battered, some of their faces were cut and all were badly swollen and disfigured. Eleven bodies were found in groups in a space of half a mile, and there were bloodstains on the life belts picked up on the beach. It is believed that several were killed when the boat struck the rocks, as the sea was running mountain high. More than fifty persons are supposed to have perished.

The steamer City of Monticello was a sidewheeler and was bound from St. John's for Yarmouth. When wrecked it was only four miles from its destination. A heavy gale was raging at the time. The place where the Monticello struck is at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, where the waters of the bay join those of the Atlantic. There are many reefs and shoals at this spot, and the currents are many and changeable, it being one of the most dangerous places on the coast. The Monticello carried a full freight and a fairly large passenger list. Just before it foundered an attempt was made to reach the land in a small boat in charge of the quartermaster, and it contained Third Officer Flemming, Kate Smith, stewardess; Capt. Smith of the Pharsalia and Acting-Quartermaster Wilson Cook. This boat was smashed by a huge comber, the occupants being hurled high upon the beach at Pembroke uninjured. It is believed these are the only survivors.

REPORT ON MAIL SERVICE.

Annual Expenditure, Inland and Foreign, Is $57,160,598.

The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant Postmaster General, shows that on June 30 last the annual rate of expenditure for inland mail service was $55,146,060, for foreign service, $2,014,538; total expenditures, $57,160,598.

There were 22,834 star routes, with a total mileage of 269,858, involving an annual rate of expenditure of $5,133,378; 1,943 special office routes, 182 steamboat routes, 2,668 railroad routes (annual expense $33,424,782); 228 railway postoffice car routes (annual expense $4,369,000); 8,695 railway postoffice clerks (annual expenditure, $8,946,424); 7,190 mail messenger routes, 220 wagon routes (in cities); 287 electric and cable car routes; five pneumatic tube routes (annual expenditure $222,266). Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines of railroads involved an annual rate of expenditure of $195,723 and mail equipments cost $325,744.

The routes of all kinds in the domestic mail service cover over 500,000 miles in length and the miles traveled over them per annum was 459,205,773. An average of almost nine trips a week on each route was maintained throughout the country. Mr. Shallenberger refers to the steps taken looking to stopping speculative bidding for mail contracts and announces that the new policy of awarding all new contracts only to persons living on or contiguous to the route involved has worked satisfactorily.

The pneumatic tube service investigation, it is stated, has developed valuable information and the report will be submitted to Congress soon after it convenes.

The total estimate for all mail transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is $61,480,249, being $2,168,610, or 3.64 per cent more than the current appropriation.

TO SUPPRESS DIVORCES.

Indiana Judges Will Prohibit Publication of Details.

Indianapolis judges believe that with the suppression of divorce cases the evil will be greatly lessened. The greatly increased and increasing number of applications for legal separation has led to a demand for some stringent measure that will keep dissatisfied married people away from the courts. The judges believe that the suppression of facts will bring about this desired end. It is said, in support of this attitude, that women read the papers more closely than men, and that they pay religious attention to every detail of a divorce case. Realizing from the published evidence how easy it is to obtain a divorce, they immediately begin casting about for an excuse to secure relief from matrimonial bonds that seem galling when they can be set aside for the most trivial complaint.

For many years Indianapolis has led all other cities in the State in the number of divorces granted and has assisted materially to swell the per cent of divorces when compared with the number of marriages solemnized. For instance, the number of marriage licenses issued in all the counties of the State have annually aggregated from 23,000 to 25,000 and the number of divorces granted have ranged from 2,800 to 3,000, showing that the divorces range from 11 to 12 per cent of the marriages.

Brief News Items.

Said that Kruger will visit the Czar of Russia.

C. A. Keffer, Reading, Pa., killed his wife and self. Jealous.

Steamer Eagle, worth $10,000, crashed into the Merchants' bridge, St. Louis, and sank.

The plant of the National Tube Company at Youngstown, Ohio, resumed with 400 men.

The registration of Minneapolis, Minn., aggregated 45,855, of whom 1,814 were women.

The police of Chicago have arrested ten thieves and recovered property valued at thousands of dollars.

A dispatch from Pekin reports that the foreign ministers have accepted in principle the French note.

Five hundred cigarmakers of various firms at Tampa, Fla., went out on strike, as the result of rival unions.

The international column near Pao-Ting-Fu is punishing all armed Chinese and destroying all arms found.

Orville L. Huban, 28, St. Louis, advertises for a wife. He wants one who has $1,500 to help him complete his medical education.

LAW SETS WASH DAY.

CHICAGO JUDGE RENDERS DECISION IN QUARREL.

Decides on What Day Flat Occupants Shall Cleanse the Family Linen—Housekeepers Must Wash on the Days Allotted to Them.

Strange as it may seem, the Chicago Woman's Club has never discussed the problem of wash day in an apartment building; neither has the West End Woman's Club, nor the Arche Club, nor, so far as anyone can find out, has any woman's club of the city. It is a rare occurrence that a matter comes before the public mind which has not previously been considered by the woman's club. It is seldom that women are forced to go outside the authority of their organizations for a solution of any really weighty problem. There can be no doubt that concerning the regulation of wash day the clubs have been negligent. They have had mothers' meetings, they have given their best thought to the solution of social problems, they have dabbled in domestic affairs to the extent of the servant question. Why they should have so neglected the problem of wash-day rights no one can say—it is enough that they have, and that but for the timely intervention of the judiciary serious things might have happened.

It was Judge Tuthill who was brave enough to attempt a settlement of the matter. The wash-day litigation has reached a successful termination, and the public is agreed that no greater service has been rendered by the courts of Illinois. All America will look to Judge Tuthill's decision for authority in arranging wash days, and the world cannot but be influenced by its message of domestic peace. It marks the passing of the Monday wash-day, opening a new epoch, which, influenced by the strenuous life of the times, will have seven wash days instead of one.

There can be no argument as to which wash-day belongs to whom. Judge Tuthill has read the law on that question, and occupants of apartments must consider the wash-day regulations before renting their flat. According to the decree, the mater stands: First flat wash day, Monday; second flat wash day, Tuesday; third flat wash day, Wednesday; fourth flat wash day, Thursday, and so on until the seventh flat is reached, when, so the decree reads, a new laundry shall be established. It is so planned that every six flats shall share a laundry, taking it day by day in turn, so that no two families will expect to have the room on the same day, and so that no discussion can arise as to which day the laundry belongs to which family.

The case that brought the matter to a focus in the courts was that of a family living in the third flat of a building on Woodlawn avenue. The family in question was more forehanded than its neighbors, and thought to get soapsuds and ill-tempers out of the way before the middle of the week. Wednesday was its allotted day for the laundry, but, nothing daunted, the family housekeeper set her clothes a-soak Monday night, with the intention of washing on Tuesday. Early Tuesday morning she was busy over the tubs, when the family from the second flat—a mother and two sturdy daughters—invaded the basement. The discussion which followed was a trying one, and but for the timely intervention of the janitor might have resulted no one knows how seriously.

Now, as luck would have it, the janitor, man fashion, was unconscious of wash-day trials and tempers. The matron of the third flat had taken to the tubs first, and by right of possession they belonged to her. So, at least, the janitor decided, never thinking that in breaking one of the rules of the establishment he was laying himself open to litigation.

The family of the second flat were great "sticklers" for rules. They knew the right of the laundry was theirs for the day, and, whether or not, they had no intention of being trampled on by the people from the flat overhead.

Besides that, they were persevering people and fond of argument, and would not let so good an opportunity pass.

Judge Tuthill has presided over the recreant masses these many years with never an opportunity for so distinguishing himself as he has done in the wash-day decision. He has never hesitated to mete out justice even of the sternest sort; he has never faltered in the doing of his duty, but it must be remembered that duty never came to him with so many perplexing complications as this of the wash-tubs brought. If he quailed before the stern facts as they were presented by the two chief witnesses, if he hesitated in choosing between the rights of the two sides of the case, no one will ever know. Wisely he kept his peace and, advising with no one, with his duty ever before him, he chose to emphasize the rule which has been held in many apartment houses, and which the better judgment of every thinking person will commend. It is now no longer a rule, but a law, unwritten, yet forceful nevertheless to hold every top flat occupant to her week's end wash day.

As for the women's clubs, it is too bad they did not "get in" on this discussion before the question was settled. As it is, one of the North Side clubs has decided to talk about it next week, and if possible to find some excuse for the action of the woman from the third flat, who has, in their estimation, been unjustly set upon throughout the trial. If such a decision is not possible, the club may decide to send her a testimonial of sympathetic sisterhood, expressing the trust that she will be resigned to retarded housework and midweek washings. Perhaps later in the year the Chicago club may undertake to throw further light upon the distressing domestic situation of the woman who occupies the third flat.—Chicago Chronicle.



COMMON LAW PROTECTS WASH DAY.

Risked His Life in a Canoe.

A young Frenchman named Felix Chauchois, a Parisian student about 25 years of age, was given an enthusiastic reception on the sands at Calais upon his reaching shore after an adventurous voyage across the channel from Dover in a small canoe.

M. Chauchois, who had been staying at Dover, left the English shore on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in a canoe belonging to the Dover Rowing Club, of which he was a temporary member. It is an exceedingly frail craft, measuring about 14 feet in length and 2 feet wide, covered at both ends. The well in which the canoeist sat is 3 feet long by about 20 inches wide. She was in the same condition when he started as when used for ordinary pleasure purposes, the only protection he had to keep the water out being the ordinary weather boards.

There was a light northwesterly wind as he started from Dover, but later in the day the wind veered to southwest and freshened, and there was quite an unpleasant ripple on the water. Chauchois was at first carried away on the flood tide a good deal to the eastward, but he had the advantage of having his course for Calais given him by Captain Delahaye of the cross-channel mail packet Le Nord. It appears, however, that he drifted many miles out of his course, as the tide turned westward, and it was not until 10:30 on Monday that he reached Calais. He was unaccompanied throughout the passage.—London Chronicle.

Does Cooking Spoil Food?

Prof. B. Tyler, of Indianapolis, says that human life would average three or four times longer than it does if people would reject the senseless practice of cooking their food. Animals and fowl live much longer in proportion to the period of full development than man. Says Prof. Tyler: "Man, for some unknown reason, eats dead cells (cooked cells) to replace the dead cells that have been separated from the body. In cooking food all the acids and gases so necessary for the conservation and preservation of ideal health escape with the steam, and the food retains a greater supply of ash, lime and other such substances than nature requires for the amount of food taken into the system."

Remarkable Natural Curiosity.

Giles County, Virginia, contains a remarkable natural curiosity known as Salt Pond, which is described as a lake of fresh water sunk in Salt Pond Mountain at an elevation of 4,500 feet above sea level. It is fed by no visible stream, yet it is claimed to have been gradually enlarging since 1804, the date of its discovery. Fish that have been placed in Salt Pond have mysteriously disappeared. Its depth is unknown, experiments with a line 300 feet long failing to reach the bottom. The origin of the lake is unknown.

A New Will.

"Hello, Jasper," exclaimed Spenders, stopping his rich uncle's valet, "how's uncle this morning?"

"Well, sir, he says he thinks he needs a change of heir."

"So, he's sent you for the doctor, eh?"

"No—for his lawyer."—Philadelphia Press.

Apparel of Chinamen.

The Chinese never wear wool—not even in the depth of winter; and, generally speaking, the entire population clothe themselves in cotton all the year round.

"Miss Anteek seems very much interested in that homely old musician." "Yes. She heard that he made overtures quite frequently."—Philadelphia Press.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Burning Over Strawberry Beds—A Cheap Mode of Marketing—Good for Fertilizing Crops—Wintering Idle Farm Horses Etc., Etc.

Burning Over Strawberry Beds.

As soon as the ground is frozen burn the old strawberry beds over. It will do no harm to the plants, while weeds and weed seeds will be consumed to ashes and returned to the soil, so far as their mineral elements are concerned. In the spring the strawberry plant will shoot out with better foliage and grow more rapidly by reason of the burning over of the rows.

A Cheap Mode of Marketing.

Feeding the products on the farm is the cheapest mode of marketing the bulky materials. A hundred dozens of eggs will bring more money than a ton of hay, yet more ground will be required to produce the hay, to say nothing of plowing, harrowing and seeding the land and mowing, curing, stacking and hauling the hay. When corn is fed to pigs it will bring nearly twice as much as when sold by the bushel. Nothing should be sold off the farm that can be turned into something more valuable, or which can be marketed in a more concentrated form. It is transportation charges that largely reduce the profit.

Good for Fertilizing Crops.

Many farmers sell their wood ashes regularly. Perhaps they receive on the average between three and four cents per bushel, and in some cases even less. Could they only be made to realize it, these ashes are worth more for fertilizing crops. It is said on good authority that the average bushel of ashes contains fifteen cents' worth of potash, and this very potash is one of the elements that the advanced farmers are trying to get into their soil. We have not sold a particle of ashes for a great many years. Most of them are put around trees. Occasionally we use sifted ashes mixed with paris green on potato vines. Such plants as onions, cabbage or any kind of a plant that is grown for its foliage, needs a great deal of nitrogen. This is what gives the depth of green to the foliage. Plants like wheat, oats, rye, and similar seed producing plants, require a greater abundance of phosphorus in some form. This is the main reason why it is so hard on the soil to bring a crop of grain to maturity. For all kinds of fruit a great deal of potash is required. This is undoubtedly the reason why it is often recommended that wood ashes be placed around fruit trees from the fact that the ashes hold an abundance of the element the fruit requires for development.—C. P. Reynolds, in the Epitomist.

Wintering Idle Farm Horses.

In this country, where a great deal of horse power is required to get the farm work done quickly in the summer time, and where there is little or no work during the long winter months, there is apt to be an excessive and unnecessary mortality among farm horses from lack of proper feeding and care. The stable should be warm, well lighted, clean and comfortable, with good ventilation, but free from drafts. If the horses at the time of quitting work in the fall are in an average healthy condition, fed on a grain ration composed of two parts oats and one part bran, and of this mixture given one gallon per head daily, divided into two feeds (any animal low in condition to be allowed a little extra), with the usual roughage, fodders, hay, oat straw or an occasional oat sheaf (a few carrots will be found very beneficial, as they are very fond of variety), watered twice a day, with access to salt at all times, groomed once a day and given a liberal amount of exercise daily out in the yard or some other sheltered spot, provided it is not too stormy, by the time spring comes they will be in good condition for spring work. When it does start, be merciful to your beasts and see that the collars fit nicely, as well as the other parts of the harness, and save a lot of suffering to your horses from sore shoulders, etc.—Allan Struthers, in Farmer's Advocate.

A New Chick Food.

Rolled oats have long been a staple diet in the progressive poultryman's yard, especially for small chicks. The greediness with which the chicks devour it when moistened and swelled, and the speedy growth and sturdy building which it shows, should commend it to all who believe that there is nothing too good for baby chicks. A new foodstuff has been put on the market in the form of loose shredded wheat, the crumbs presumably from the biscuit. It is sold in bulk and the cost is a little less than the rolled oats, while it has the advantage of being fully cooked. It should be moistened the same as oatmeal, and its swelling capacity is really marvelous. If milk is obtainable it induces a wonderful growth.

Now that the necessity of laying a good foundation is so largely realized, it is by no means extravagant to feed these rather costly stuffs for at least the first six weeks. Instead of sloppy dough I feed crumbled cake in the morning and at noon, using shredded wheat for the morning lunch and rolled oats at noon, with the best of clean, white whole wheat for supper. My chicks number over 200 and are raised strictly for profit, which invariably means a good start, followed by good food and good care all the way along.—Annie L. Rogers, in New England Homestead.

Cause of Suckers on Corn.

We are asked to give the cause of suckers on corn, and to say whether corn is more liable to sucker when drilled than when it is checked. Some varieties of corn—especially of sweet corn—will sucker badly, because the habit has been bred into them. All such peculiarities can be bred into corn, and that is an important truth that is not well recognized. Earless stalks will pollenize other stalks and they may be earless. It is another instance of like producing like. The best explanation that we can give of the cause, when it is not a fixed habit, is that the roots take up more nutriment than the stalk can use in its legitimate growth, and this additional growth is the result, states the Agricultural Epitomist. Tobacco will sucker more on low land, where there is more moisture, than it will on a hillside that drains on the low land. Moist land, if it is not too wet, will contain more soluble plant food than dry land will. In town gardens, where water from water works is available and applied freely, corn will almost always sucker badly. Close planting may favor suckering, if our theory is correct, because the corn does not have the proper conditions for utilizing all the plant food that the roots take up. It is a mooted question as to whether it is profitable to remove the suckers from corn. Some growers remove them, and some do not. There can be no doubt that the stalk is better off without them, and the only thing to settle is whether it is enough better off to pay for the labor of removing them. If they are numerous, we believe that their removal will pay for the trouble.

Experiment by Bees.

The following shows the value of experiment, whether it is made by bees or men and women: "A beginner hears the feeding of oatmeal highly recommended as a substitute for pollen. He places some near the entrances of the hives, but not a bee touches it. He is told again to wait till early spring, before the bees have access to natural pollen, and then they will take it. He does so, but, as before, not a bee notices it. He is next told to put a heap of it in the sun, a few rods distant from the hives. This time he may succeed; but it would not be strange if he should once more report that his bees would have nothing to do with it. Finally he is directed to take a piece of honey and get some bees feeding on it, then to set it on the heap of meal. The bees soon gather over it in great numbers; those that go home loaded start out many more searching all about the vicinity, to see where the treasure comes from. The hum of the busy ones on the honey soon attracts them, and, in snuffing about the pile of meal, some bee discovers that it can be used as a substitute for pollen; the others soon follow suit, and in a little time, both the bees and their owner are happy, and the pile of meal quickly disappears. After this he never has any more trouble in getting the bees to work on meal, for he knows how. The bees and their owner have both learned a valuable lesson about pollen. Is there any very great difference in the way both have been taught? Did they not both learn by practical experiment?" Yes, and that is the only way to definitely and fully learn anything. We can tell people how to do things, but the hand as well as the head must be educated. Bees and people have learned by experiment. Some of the articles of diet that are familiar to us all have been found to be good almost within the recollection of people now living.

Extending the Flower Season.

The amateur gardener, the real lover of flowers, will find that with very little labor and expense the season of the enjoyment of flowers may be extended, often for several weeks. It is a peculiarity of this season—at least in the Northern States—that the first frosts severe enough to injure tender plants come in October or November. In the vegetable garden, tomatoes, Lima beans and other tropical plants are killed if not protected; and the same happens in the flower garden if petunias, salvias and similarly tender flowers are not cared for. There are usually three mornings of these sharp frosts in succession, as if to make sure that the work of destruction was thoroughly done. These days are usually followed by several days, even weeks, of weather so perfect that the term "heavenly" can only adequately describe it. We have it only at this season and in no other land is seen such fullness of beauty, such richness of leaf, flower and every surrounding.

If we could protect our tender plants during these first days of frost, bridge them over, as it were, into these days of perfect weather, what a glory of bloom would our garden show! This is just what can be accomplished, and with but little labor and expense. When frosty nights threaten, make light frames of slats or poles over the beds and cover with some light material, matting, sheets, or even a few layers of large newspapers, fastened so that the wind will not blow them off. But the protecting material must not lie directly upon the plants; therefore, the frame has to be a few inches higher than the top. Some years since we preserved a large circular bed of cannas, salvias and geraniums in this manner up to the day before Thanksgiving day.—American Agriculturist.

The Swineherd.

Scotch swine-growers give pig-eating sows flower of sulphur to break them of their cannibal habit. A few spoonfuls of the sulphur are fed to the sows in swill several days before and after farrowing. It is claimed to be a sure corrective of the pig-eating habit.

The sow that eats her pigs will sometimes eat them after they are three or four weeks old.

Every swine-breeder should have ample pasture for the pigs, with abundant clean water.

Salt and ashes aid digestion in swine.

Cholera will be prevented if sulphur be mixed with the salt and ashes. The sulphur may be mixed with slops also.

Lice rarely infest hogs that have plenty of sulphur.

A clean feeding place for swine is a prime necessity.

All sleeping places of swine should be cleaned often and thoroughly, especially in the hot weather.

Rusty oat straw is one of the very worst materials for bedding for swine.

Green corn fed to hogs will cause them to have worms.

Every hog showing any sign of sickness should be at once taken out of the herd and isolated for treatment.

Cholera in the herd travels swiftly from one animal to another.

When a pig refuses to eat, and thumps, and has his hair turned the wrong way, trot him out and give him a dose of ax. Make the dose a big one.

Let the pigs ask for their feed occasionally, just to put an edge on their appetite. As soon as they squeal for something to eat, let them have it.

The healthy hog's stomach is as regular as clockwork in demanding food.

When feeding for fattening, always watch for signs of indigestion. Obey the first sign by reducing rations.

Remember that stuffing and cramming and jamming food into a pig to fatten it in a short time is a wholly abnormal, unnatural performance.

Large herds in small quarters are liable to disease.

TELEPATHY AMONG ALASKANS.

Queer Case of Thought Transference, or Something Else.

"I have heard of telepathy among the Alaskan Indians, but I never believed it until I saw an example," said W. J. Reeves, who travels for a Chicago firm. "The marshal at Skaguay had in his charge the four Indians who killed the Horton family in Alaska, at Haines mission. They were to be taken to McNeil's island, Wash., where there is a government prison, and for fear that an attempt would be made to rescue them he kept the date of their sailing secret. So far as known, not even the Indians themselves had the slightest intimation of the date. They were taken on the steamer Queen, on which boat I was a passenger, at Skaguay. We on the boat did not know who the Indians were. At Douglas bay, 150 miles from Skaguay, Indians came out in their canoes to the Queen, which was anchored a mile from the shore, and asked to see these Indians.

"The question with me is: How did the Indians at Douglas bay know that the Indians from Skaguay were on the Queen? There was no way they could have been notified. A runner could not have covered the distance in time. It is a mystery to me how they knew, and it was a mystery to the United States marshal.

"Speaking of Alaska reminds me that there is a man in Circle City who is serving an eight-year sentence in jail who is his own jailer. This man, two years ago, sold a quart of whisky to an Indian. The Indian got drunk and went home and killed his squaw. The Indian was sent to McNeil's island, and the man who sold him the whisky was sentenced to eight years in the Circle City jail. During the day this man goes out with his axe and cuts wood to keep him warm during the long winter months and at 5 o'clock every evening he returns to the jail and locks himself in for the night. The town marshal, in whose charge he is, simply turned the key over to him and I suppose told him to make himself at home and to enjoy himself. The government furnishes him with food and all he has to do is to provide himself with fuel. There is plenty of wood around Circle City. He is even allowed to take his time about his work and any day, if he feels like sleeping, he simply sleeps. When he gets tired of chopping wood he comes in, whether or not it is 5 o'clock."

Mr. Reeves spoke highly of the outlook for Alaska and said that there was plenty of gold there.

"It takes a hustler to get the gold. A man can't go there and sit down and expect it to roll down on him," said he.—Denver Republican.

Dogs in Pain.

A foxhound, as every sportsman knows, if caught in a trap or suffering pain from an injury, is most dangerous to approach, even if you assist him out of a difficulty—say, from a pit or hole where, but for you, he would probably be drowned—he will show his gratitude by biting you. Pointers, setters and spaniels, though not quite so ready with their teeth, will, under similar circumstances, bite not only strangers but their own masters without scruple. The flatcoated retriever is totally dissimilar in this respect, and can be handled without the slightest risk. I have got them out of all sorts of difficulties, and never once met with injury. In doing so you may fearlessly let their head rest on your shoulder or lie against your face. Quite recently a valuable dog of mine got hung up in a wire fence, and a dislocation of the stifle or some serious injury seemed imminent. Running up, I lifted him bodily, struggling and terrified as he was; yet the idea of biting occurred neither to the helper nor the helped.—Blackwood.

A Suitable Applicant.

Some people want something for nothing, an exchange that is by no means equitable. The following story is told of a recent advertiser, whose like is to be encountered frequently.

The announcement ran as follows:

"A lady, in delicate health, wishes to meet with a useful companion. She must be domesticated, musical, early riser, amiable, of good appearance, and have some experience of nursing. Total abstainer preferred. Comfortable home. No salary."

Shortly afterward this estimable give-me-everything-for-nothing lady received a parcel bearing the familiar inscription: "This side up, with care." It contained a meek-looking cat!—New York World.

An electrical horsewhip gives the animal a shock instead of a cut. A small battery is controlled by a push button.

SAY HE MADE MOONSHINE.

Old Bill Pritts Ran a Mountain Distillery in Pennsylvania.

One of the most remarkable characters of the mountain region of western Pennsylvania is Bill Pritts, who was convicted of moonshining in the United States District Court at Pittsburg recently. He has long been a resident of Fayette County and was notorious far and wide as one of the most daring men in his line of business.

His two sons, John S. and Henry Pritts, were also included in the information, but they did not appear. The case excited great attention on account of the numerous efforts to capture Pritts in his mountain home and his numerous escapes from the revenue officers. He was finally captured at his home last May. John and Henry Pritts were arrested in October, 1899, but the old man made his escape, being wounded in the heel during his flight by a bullet from the revolver of United States Deputy Marshal Frank Campbell. The two boys stood trial at the May term of court and the jury disagreed.

"Bill" Pritts first came into prominence with the killing of Tony Hochstettler several years ago. Robert Miller, one of the party implicated, gave himself up and served four years in the penitentiary. The others were never apprehended. The history of his numerous encounters and escapes has several times been printed, and romance has placed famous old "Bill" near the top of the list of the queer characters developed in the mountains of western Pennsylvania.

Like all men of his class, Pritts had many stanch friends among his neighbors and these assisted him frequently in eluding the officers of the government. Among the people of the mountain region it is not regarded as a crime to cheat Uncle Sam out of the tax on whisky. Men otherwise honest would not scruple to traffic in whisky that had paid no tribute to the government, and



OLD BILL PRITTS.

those who endeavor to collect it have a rocky time of it. The moonshiner is seldom without notice of the presence of revenue officers in the vicinity of his still, and he has ample time to conceal all evidences of his illicit occupation. His patrons can never be induced to testify against him, and the officers, even though they may be morally certain of the guilt of a suspect, have a hard task to procure the evidence necessary to convict.

Bill Pritts was fortunate in having the good will of his neighbors. He admitted that he drank all the whisky he could get and made the admission as though it were a good joke and it tickled him. He admitted, however, that he had done so twenty years ago. He was as delighted as a youngster when United States marshals told of the trouble they had experienced in capturing him. Like many another man Bill Pritts is a mixture of simplicity and guile, but the proportions are hard to determine.

Ascent of Mount Ararat.

The Ararat mountains in Armenia comprise two peaks situated seven miles apart. They are known as Great and Little Ararat and are respectively 17,260 and 14,320 feet above the plain. They partially belong to three countries—Russia, Turkey and Persia. The mountains are covered on the tops with perpetual snow, ice and glaciers. The summit of Great Ararat was reached in 1829 by Professor Parrot, and on Sept. 2, 1900, a member of the Russian Geographical Society named Peoggenpohl ascended the peak with a considerable party. The difficulties of the ascent are very great and his successful expedition will be welcome news in geographical circles. Ascents are rare, having been made in 1834, 1843, 1845, 1850 and 1856. Little Ararat is even more difficult to climb, as its declivities are greater and steeper, its form being almost conical. It is believed to be the spot where the ark rested, but there is a tradition that Mount Judi, in southern Armenia, was the spot. The mountain is of volcanic origin and was in eruption in 1785, and in 1840 there was a vast discharge of sulphurous vapors from its sides and a tremendous earthquake shook the surrounding country. There is considerable literature devoted to the mountain.—Scientific American.

Their End Most Pitiful.

The attention of the United States government has just been called to a barbarous custom that is still being practiced among the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians in Oklahoma territory.

The Indians of these three tribes, while living under the management of an Indian agent, are comparatively civilized and do not go on the warpath, but work for their living as farmers. But they have no love in their hearts for one of their own people after that person has passed his or her age of usefulness. An aged squaw, after she reaches the age of 80 years, is sent into the fields and left there to die, unless some sympathetic white person comes along and sends the poor old woman to the Indian agency, where she may be taken care of at the expense of the government.

Travelers in the reservation may hear the distressing cries of some deserted woman at most any time they care to listen. The women are given a few days' rations, clothed in their best garments and taken into the fields amid the horses and cattle. There they are left alone. Not being strong enough to get away, they have to remain there and die. The plains of this Indian reservation are strewn with the bones of those who have been left to die because they were getting too old to work any more.

THREW HER MONEY AWAY.

Count Castellane Dived Deep Into the Fortune of His Wife.

The news that the Gould family has at last been compelled to step in and save what is left of the millions willed to Anna Gould, who five years ago married Count Castellane, has created little surprise in this country, but has occasioned a lot of talk. Tales of extravagance have been coming over the water ever since the marriage. The count expended the fortune of his wife with a recklessness that astonished even Paris.



COUNT CASTELLANE.

Thae cable, in telling of the appointment of George J. Gould as trustee of his sister's money and property, says the order was given upon the request of the Gould family and with the consent of the countess. When it became apparent that something must be done quickly, the Gould family held a council and unanimously decided that, in the interest of the countess and her children, a judicial trustee must be appointed, and George was selected to take the matter in charge.

Accordingly application was made, and M. Bonnet appeared in court for the countess. He stated that "the countess herself admits the fact that she has indulged in extravagant expenditure, and is in need of having an authoritative adviser to supply the experience in which she is lacking. She consents to the appointment of a judicial trustee." Maitre Badouin, who presided over the court, immediately upon hearing this statement, appointed George J. Gould trustee.



COUNTESS CASTELLANE

Maitre Bonnet, acting for the Goulds, stated that the Gould family had prayed the elder brother, George, to save their sister, Anna, and her children, from ruin. He stated that Castellane himself was absolutely penniless. Under his guidance the countess had spent $3,000,000 in the first four years, $600,000 more than her income for that period, besides having contracted debts to the amount of nearly $4,500,000.

Count Castellane does not take kindly to the restraint on his expenditures. The count will have to go to his American brother-in-law for his pocket money, and he will have to render account to Gould for the money he spends. It is rumored that the Goulds favor a separation.



The most notable event in European politics during the week has been the reorganization of the English ministry. There have been numerous changes, and Lord Salisbury has succeeded in pleasing neither his own party nor the opposition. Political considerations seem to have given way to social preferment and personal favoritism. There was popular demand for the retirement of Lord Lansdowne, whose marked incapacity in the conduct of the war office nearly resulted in the break-down of the British army system in the recent war. Lord Salisbury answers this demand by promoting Lansdowne to a higher post and by placing one of his own subordinates—almost, it might be said, one of his own clerks—at the head of the war department. There has been an equally determined campaign against Mr. Goschen as first lord of the admiralty. Lord Salisbury lets Mr. Goschen go and installs his own son-in-law in the place. Joseph Chamberlain is retained at the head of the colonial office, and the opposition is mollified only by the consolation that his path way to the premiership has been blocked, if only temporarily. The cabinet, as reconstructed, cannot be called a strong one.

The Spanish government during the week has been called upon to deal with what at first seemed to be a formidable revolt of the numerous Carlist bands in the mountain districts north of Barcelona. Troops have been sent into the field, garrisons re-enforced and the frontier guarded to prevent the importation of arms. The rising, however, seems to be local in its character, and there is nothing yet to indicate that Don Carlos himself has given any countenance to it. There will always be discontent in Spain under the present system of government. The Spanish revenues, large as they are, are eaten up by place holders. The people are poverty stricken and unruly under heavy burdens of taxation. The discontent of the people is only kept in check by a large army, and the army is on a most expensive footing.

The Chinese affair seems to be drifting. Few dispatches come from Pekin, and these give little indication of any progress toward a settlement between China and the powers. The alignment of the powers is now complete. Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy and Japan universally accept the entire Anglo-German agreement. The United States, France and Russia accept only part of the agreement. Yet the seeming lack of accord is more apparent than real, and there seems to be nothing to prevent active negotiations for a settlement. As to the demands to be made upon China by the powers, there is a singular lack of information. Either the powers have not yet reached an agreement among themselves or their demands are so great that they hesitate to unite them all in one proposition.

The German Reichstag, it was announced during the week, will be called into session during the opening days of November. There is prospect of a lively session, for a large political following in the empire disapproves the Kaiser's Chinese policy and threatens to keep the ministry busy in explaining matters. The Kaiser up to the present time has kept the German people in ignorance of his ultimate policy in the far East. At the same time he has been busy in forwarding troops and munitions of war, evidently in preparation for a military campaign on a large scale. Field Marshal von Waldersee's appointment, too, has resulted in dissatisfaction, and his presence in China may call for explanations in behalf of the government.

The successful test of Count Zeppelin's airship at Friedrichshafen during the week has attracted the interest of the scientific world and has hardly received the notice in the press that its importance deserves. The airship ascended from the balloon-house at Manzel at 4:15 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon and attained a height of 1,300 feet. It proved to be entirely tractable to the will of the engineer in charge, and traveled eastward against an east-northeast wind for nearly seven miles. It then made a wide detour and returned to the balloon-house, alighting in the lake at 6:05 o'clock.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Recent activity of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong prompted Secretary Root to to ask Secretay Hay, if this government would not be justified by international law and usage, in requesting Great Britain, which owns Hong Kong, to compel the junta to move out of that city. The result is that Secretary Hay has submitted a request to that effect to the government of Great Britain, and its action in similar cases, one in Canada as recently as at the beginning of the war with Spain, makes it reasonably certain that the request will be complied with. Secretary Root is very confident that the election news will put a speedy end to trouble in the Philipines, and as a precaution he wishes things to be fixed so the scheming Filipinos, who have never done or intended to do any fighting themselves, cannot use Hong Kong as a base for issuing documents calculated to stir up new mischief in the Philippines.

No greater rejoicing has been seen in Washington, since the reelection of President Lincoln, than has followed the emphatic endorsement by the people of President McKinley's superb and patriotic administration by his reelection by an increased electoral vote and by the election of an unexpectedly large majority in the house; and there has really been no occasion for more rejoicing, for the year's republican victory is the most important, in its bearing on the future welfare of the country, than has been won since Lincoln's second election. It has forever killed Bryanism and its long train of kindred evils, and has taught unscrupulous demagogues, that the people will not support those who seek to divide our citizens into classes for the sole purpose of attempting to climb into office on votes made by arousing suspicion and enmity between those thus divided.

Can Honor and Honesty be Taught in the Public School.

Professor Edward S. Holden, of the Smithsonian Institution, believes that honor and honesty can be taught in the public schools. In the October Cosmopolitan, he tells how he thinks this can be done.

From the viewpoint of this West Point graduate, our public schools have one very weak point. The consequences of wrong acts are not impressed properly on the pupils. Boys are not kept face to face with the fact that evil deeds bring evil results. There is an ever increasing tendency, Professor Holden says, to eliminate punishment from the school system.

This lackness, Professor Holden believes, demands instant remedies. Right habits can be enforced by constant lessons which will bring the consequences of an act as close as possible to the act itself. For instance, he directs attention to the system in vogue at the United States military academy at West Point and the naval academy at Annapolis.

The magnificent service of the army in time of civil or foreign war, or in the case of Indian troubles, has shown the efficiency and rectitude of the officers. When the country hears that a critical situation is in the hands of the officers of the army, it knows that they will act justly and honestly. Why? Because they have been trained at school to be honest and just as well as courageous.

From the first day the cadet is trained in a system that is absolute fair but that is absolutely relentless. He is made to understand by experience that a liar can not succeed, that a liar will fail. He is trained in the virtues of honor and justice. It is made clear to him that he cannot possiely shirk his duty, and that every short coming in the course of duty is sure to bring its corresponding penalty. A code of honor is formed and maintained. A cadet learns from his daily experience to avoid the consequences of wrong by doing right. If he does not act up to the standard he is punished or dismissed.

Professor Holden contends that our schools are good as they stand. From them come many upright men and women. But he believes that they would be vastly improved if they would strive towards the West Point standard of moral culture. Then they would send out to the duties of life, boys and girls as proud of their honor and honesty as they of their learning in history, mathematics, and geography.

That such results are desirable, all must admit. That they are practicable few can deny. It is to be hoped, therefore, that one of the real school reforms of the near future will be along the lines of West Points moral training.

A FINE HORSE SHOW.

PLANNED TO PLEASE THE VISITORS TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

A Field Day For the Fashionables. Exhibits of Horses of All Breeds. The Interest of Leading Breeders and Associations Enlisted.

A Horse Show of the fashionable kind, with all the embellishments that society can bestow upon it, will be one of the features of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year.

It is planned upon the lines observed in those well known society events of a like nature held annually in Madison Square Garden, New York city. Metropolitan society is regularly thrown into a flutter of excitement as the time approaches each season for these picturesque events, and the great Garden takes on a festive air that is not rivaled again throughout the year.

Society then shines resplendent. Popular conversation is upon the comparative merits of favorite animals. The decorations of the person and of the building and the attire of devotees suggest the horse. The newspapers talk horse and the whole metropolis pays homage to the high bred animals whose proud pedigrees become as familiar as the biographies of statesmen at election time.

It is expected to make the great horse show to be held in the fall of next year at this Exposition quite as spectacular and interesting as those held in New York. On this occasion the finest bred animals of the Americas will be brought together to compete for honors and the favor of the public.

The show will be held in the Stadium, which is to be the great show place of the Exposition, having seats for more than 10,000 and a track a quarter of a mile in circumference.

While a general display of horses will be made at this show, of particular interest will be the animals adapted to the uses of fashionable society, such as saddle horses and ponies, tandem drivers, hunters, jumpers, polo ponies, coupe and coach horses, four-in-hands, trotters and runners. The show will include many costly equipages and novel turnouts that are used with the finely bred animals that will be brought forward to delight the public eye.

Superintendent F. A. Converse of the Live Stock division has planned to accommodate 1,000 horses in the exhibit of American bred animals. The breeds that will be recognized are Standardbred, Thoroughbred, French coach, French trotters, Cleveland bay, Oldenburg, etc., Belgian, Hackney, Morgan, Arabs, Percheron, Clydesdale, English shire, French draft, Suffolk, Punch, Shetland ponies, Jacks and Jennets.

This will be the occasion for bringing together the finest animals bred on the western continent. While the trolley car and the automobile have relieved the horse of much of his drudgery, he continues to occupy a distinctive field of work in the general economy. The tendency of the times, too, is to produce better animals.

The cheap car horse has to a large extent gone out, and scientific breeding is replacing the common stock with horses of higher intelligence and efficiency. The experience of many breeders during the introduction of the trolley car and the flooding of the market with cheap horses was discouraging, and a large number turned their attention to other lines of work.

The situation, however, is considerably improved, and prices are again more nearly what they should be. The interest in breeding is regulated by the pecuniary reward, and the improved demand lends a new attractiveness to the breeding and training of horses. The demand for horses in cities continues brisk, particularly for draft animals such as the Clydesdale and the Percheron, and for gentlemen's driving and coach horses.

The Live Stock division of the Pan-American Exposition will offer to breeders an opportunity to place before the public high bred, stylish, good acting horses with a view of showing what particular crosses are advantageous in producing such animals. Experiments have been made with a view of producing large standard bred horses with the most admirable results.

Another feature will be an exhibit of horses adapted for cavalry purposes. The extraordinary demand for cavalry horses within the last few years has brought to the attention of breeders the wisdom of producing a type of animals having the qualities that the cavalry service requires. Not only has the demand been very large for the United States army, but foreign buyers have frequented the American markets and purchased many animals for the armies of other countries. Several large breeding establishments are already turning their attention to the raising of cavalry horses. With the great number of horses that will be brought together at the Pan-American Exposition the visitor will have an opportunity seldom equaled to make a particular study of this line of breeding.

Superintendent Converse is in correspondence with the entire 28 National Associations whose members are engaged in sheep breeding and wool growing. He reports that every association, without exception, is much interested in the Pan-American Exposition and that it will contribute exhibits to the show which will take place in September.

A strong feature of the sheep exhibit will be in the middle wool class, in which mutton is the first consideration and wool secondary. This class includes Shropshires, Oxfords, Southdowns and like breeds. The exhibits of these breeds will be exceptionally large. The classification of sheep includes some 14 breeds. Some of them are new to America, such as Tunis, Suffolks and the Highland Black Face. These new breeds will be particularly interesting on account of their novelty. The Highland Black Face is a well known breed in Scotland, but in America there are comparatively few flocks.

Wool growing is carried on in nearly every part of the United States, the business being particularly adapted to rough and mountainous districts where the steep hillsides and mountain pastures can be utilized. The exhibit of sheep will therefore come from nearly every state in the Union and will include about 1,500 of the finest bred animals. The exhibits of imported sheep will be made only by American breeders, the rules requiring that the stock shall have been in the possession of exhibitors at least 60 days before the date of the entry.

The display of swine to be made in the latter part of September will include representatives of 12 breeds. Among these will be the new breeds known as Suffolks, Victorias and Tamworths. The Tamworth stock is bred to some extent in Canada, but is practically unknown in the United States. While swine growing on an extensive scale has been confined largely to the corn belt, it is becoming a profitable industry among dairymen. It is particularly so in connection with cheese making, the byproducts furnishing an economic and suitable food for swine.

A special exhibit will be made of breeds adapted for the production of bacon. The secret of "fattening hogs lean" is the one that swine growers are striving to learn, and this exhibit will be judged with special reference to their bacon producing qualities. It is expected that not less than 1,500 animals will be shown in the exhibit of swine.

MARK BENNITT.

Great Luck Of An Editor

"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse Kan., "Then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c at L. Fournier's.

Additional Local Matter.

There will be a special meeting of Garfield Circle No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., on Monday evening, Nov. 19th, as Mary A. Jameson, their department president, will meet with them for the purpose of inspecting the circle. All members are requested to be present.

One of the succesful county candidates, while canvassing the district last week, unhitched his team to water them in the South Branch, and they pulled away from him and crossed the river, obliging him to strip and swim after them. He acknowledges that it was rather cool for a bath, but will not "Register" the facts of the adventure.

U. J. Shirts and son and Otto McIntyre and his cousin, are in camp west of Portage, and got eight deer last week. They took the photographer, T. Croteau out there, Monday, and he made some fine pictures of the camp, including the eight dead deer and Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Edith McIntyre and Miss Shirts, three live dears? One deer, which Otto killed, weighed 198 pounds.

Millions Given away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma Bronchitis, La Grippe and all Throat Chest and Lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, Druggist and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

Spillman Riggs, the great humorist, lecturer, and whistler will give the first entertainment on Friday of next week, Nov., 23. Let every one who possibly can, get a season ticket for one dollar for five splended entertainments. Even if you cannot attend all of the entertainments, get a season ticket and help out some worthy relative or friend. Let us all show our public spirit in this course. The tickets will be distributed to those already promised, the last of this week and the beginning of next. Dont miss Riggs.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up the health. Only 25 cents. Money refunded if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

MARRIED—At 303, West Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., Wednesday evening, November 7th, Mary Louise Staley, and C. P. Michelson, of Mason. F. L. Michelson acted as best man, and Miss Maude Staley, Maid of Honor. There was present from Grayling, Mrs. R. Hanson, Miss Maggie Hanson, Mrs H. A. Bauman, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander.

The happy couple took the night train for Chicago, and on their return will make their home in Mason. They will receive the best wishes of hosts of friends here, where both were general favorites for years.

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When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes: Electric bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver kidneys and bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, rundown man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

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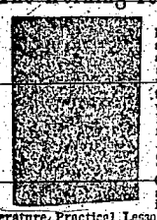
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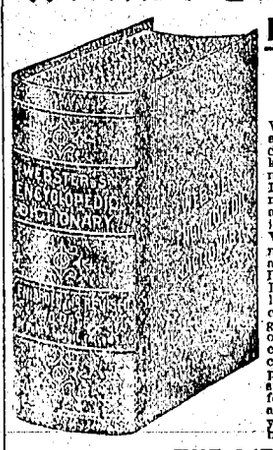
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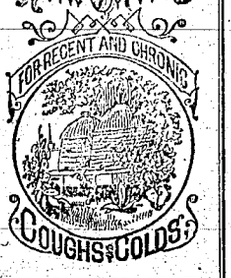
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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage bearing date of the 25th day of January A. D. 1896, and executed by John D. Kergan (as a purchase money mortgage) of the city of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and state of Michigan, to Robert R. Pointer of the same place, and recorded on the 30th day of January A. D. 1896, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Robert R. Pointer to Don A. Lochbeller of the City of Detroit, Michigan, on the 26th day of March A. D. 1896, in Liber F of mortgages, on page 457, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich., and which said mortgage was again duly assigned by said Don A. Lochbeller to Chas. C. Maxon on the 31st day of July A. D. 1900, which said assignment was duly recorded on the 7th day of September A. D. 1900, in Liber G of mortgages, on pages 322 and 323 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Michigan.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of five-hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-eight cents ($595.68) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Saturday, the 8th day of December A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, county of Crawford and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court o. the county of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, namely: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34) town twenty-five (25) north of range two (2) west, containing sixty acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated September the 8th A. D. 1900.

CHAS. C. MAXON, Assignee.
O. PALMER, Att'y for Assignee.
sept13-13w

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 31st, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in liber E of mortgages, on page 10, made and executed by Chester A. Lamb and Jessie Lamb, mortgagors, to David Osborn, mortgagee. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at this date for principal interest and taxes, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in chancery have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford county, Michigan, situate in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated August 15th, 1900.

DAVID OSBORN,
Mortgagee.

C. H. GLEASON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
aug16-13w Grand Rapids, Mich.

COLTER & CO.,
GRAYLING, MICH.,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock o
WALL PAPER,
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAINTS, &c., &c

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Attend the Social Dance at the Opera House, Nov. 20.

A good house to rent. Enquire at Avalanche office.

Deputy Clerk Leece has issued eighty hunters licenses this year.

Burt Wilcox has moved his camp from 28-1, to Sec. 2 in this township.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Leon Stephan trots out a new Harrison wagon, the best on wheels.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Theodore O.dell was visiting in Atlanta last week.

The vote on the Constitutional amendment in this town was 313 yes and 19 no.

The Foot Ball game, advertised for 3.30 this afternoon, is postponed on account of the snow.

George Hartman and his daughter Gertrude were in town the first of the week, shopping and visiting.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

George Stephan brought in three deer and a monster wild cat, Monday morning.

For Rent—4-room cottage, with wood shed, on Ogemaw Street. Inquire of J. C. Hanson.

Rev. F. C. Wood, of Gaylord, was a welcome guest at our home one day last week.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Bates & Co. are erecting a large warehouse just north of the M. C. Freight depot.

Born—Tuesday, November 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bradley, a son.

Miss Marcia Kendrick closed her term of school in the Love district, Beaver Creek, last week.

If you want to spend a delightful evening attend the Social Dance at the Opera House, Nov. 29, for the benefit of the Grayling Band.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will meet at the church parlors for work, Friday, Nov. 16th, at 1.30 p. m.

Advertised Letters—Chas. Goheen, C. G. St. Charles, Robert Parke, Mrs. Ada Reid, Fred Philip, Erwin Clark, J. H. Austin.

H. C. Ward has contracted for over 40,000 fruit trees which he will set out on his farm near Frederic, next spring.

To Cure a Cold in one Day
take LaxativeBromoQuinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

In Otsego county, every republican county officer was elected, and in Roscommon county, every one but the clerk.

Our people will be glad to know that Frank Bell is again elected Pros. Attorney at Negaunee. Grayling boys are all of the "get there" kind, and worthy.

The snow that began falling with the opening of the hunting season, has proven fatal for deer. An unusual number have already been killed.

Chas. Marvin returned from his visit in the southern part of the state, last Monday. He had a fine time but is glad to be back in the best town in Michigan.

Remember the Farmer's Institute at Loves' School House tomorrow, and at Frederic, Saturday. A fine programme is arranged for each place.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

A. W. Canfield returned from his trip in the Northwest, Tuesday evening, having thoroughly enjoyed the outing, and is ready to make the M. C. hum again.

Miss Rose Sharon, of Maple Forest, has returned from her visit at Newberry, and has gone to Denver, Col., to care for her brother Kellis, whose health is not improving as rapidly as desired.

Orders for parts of all kinds and of all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W Sorenson's. He also keep a good assortment of Machine Needles.

C. A. Cambell gives notice to all consumers of ice in this village, that they need have no anxiety concerning the supply for next year. Arrangements are not yet completed, but he guarantees that all will be supplied, and good service rendered as in the past.

Scarlet Fever.

The Board of Health and School Board met Monday evening to consider means for preventing the spread of this disease. The Health Officer was instructed to procure a Formaldehyde generator so as to use this kind of gas for disinfecting purposes. This gas injures nothing in the house, whatever. He was requested to procure four hundred pamphlets from the State Board of Health, pertaining to this disease, and to give one to each family for information. A few local instructions will be added. There are a few more cases now, and of a severer type than the first ones. There is no need of being scared, but great need of using unlimited common sense.

There is a tendency to cover up the mild cases so as not to cause any inconvenience, and this makes them harder to deal with than the severe cases. If there are any symptoms find out at once the matter. If it is the fever follow instructions. Keep those who are sick and those exposed within bounds the required time. Keep all visitors away. In due time have the building fumigated. It costs nothing as the town pays for it, and nothing is injured in so doing. Excepting the attendants and physician, nobody should go where there is the slightest danger. Let everybody co-operate with the health board and physicians in this matter. If this is done there is no doubt of the probability of the fever being stamped out in three or four weeks, otherwise, by rank carelessness, it may cause an epidemic, such as Gaylord had last year. There is no occasion for any serious trouble if everybody does his duty. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The census bureau announced Tuesday, the population of the United States as being 76,295,220. The census of Michigan foots up to 2,419,782. The population in 1890 was 2,093,886. In 1894, by the state census, it was 2,241,641.

There have been several cases of Scarlet fever in town, of a mild type, but sufficient to cause considerable anxiety and excitement. Every citizen should use the utmost precaution to prevent a spread of the disease, and every suspected case should be promptly isolated.

Lovell Items.

W. R. Love spent Sunday with his mother in Grayling.

John Klacking's family moved to Lewiston, Thursday.

John Cox was the first lucky hunter of this place. He shot a nice deer on the first morning of the hunting season.

Mr. Fosdick, one of a Flint party, shot two nice deer in this locality, Friday.

F. E. Douglas visited Lovell, last week, to look over and experiment in the stave business. He seemed in a good humor and so we think the experiment was successful.

E. Houghton will go to the southern part of this state, this week, to visit friends.

Mrs. Henley and Mrs. Judge spent Sunday in Grayling. They returned home Monday.

Mrs. John Cox is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gibson, in Lewiston.

John Crabtree came over from Robinsons mill to spend Sunday with Mr. Rosveau and family.

Mr. Simms is enjoying a visit from his cousin, Mr. Chesborough, who is up on a hunting trip.

AN OBSERVER.

In Memory of Mrs. Lillian Langevin

Call not back the dear departed,
Anchored safe where storms are o'er.
On the border land we left her,
Soon to meet, and part no more.
When we leave this world of changes,
When we leave this world of care,
We shall find our missing loved one
In our Fathers mansion fair.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord,
When love has bound the heart.
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words,
We must forever part.
Dearest loved one, we must lay thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace,
But thy memory will be cherished
'Till we see thy heavenly face.

Weep not that her toils are over,
Weep not that her race is run;
God grant that we may rest as calmly,
When our work, like hers, is done.
'Til then we yield with gladness
Our loved one to Him to keep,
And rejoice in the blessed assurance,
He giveth His loved one sleep.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low;
Thou no more will join our number,
Thou no more our sorrows know,
Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the joys of life have fled,
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $900 a year sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn Str. Chicago. sep27-16t

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Card of Thanks

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the many friends and neighbors whose kindness was unremitting during the long illness and at the final obsequies of our loved one.

GEO. LANGEVIN,
JOHN MCFAYDEN,
ANNA MCFAYDEN,
MARY MCFAYDEN.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

In Oscoda county there were 315 votes cast of which McKinley received 243 and Bryan 72. There was some splitting on the county ticket, mostly on the office of clerk.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe sure, and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. L. Fournier.

The Republicans of Crawford County should give much credit to M. A. Bates, Chairman, and to T. A. Carney, Secretary of the County Committee, for their excellent work in conducting the campaign.

Geo. A. Points, Upper Sandusky, Ohio., writes: "I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar for hoarseness and find it the best remedy I ever tried. It stopped the cough immediately and relieved all soreness." L. Fournier.

STRAYED—to my premises, near Frederic, two weeks ago, and in my keeping since, a red cow, with white belley, tips of horns cut off. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Otherwise I shall dispose of the animal according to law.
Dated Oct., 25th. 1900.
Oct. 25—6w ALEX. YOUNG.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure, and will prevent pneumonia or consumption if taken in time. L. Fournier.

STRAYED—a red cow about five years old, with long straight horns and a tin tag in right ear, with a red calf at her foot, now about five months old, has been gone nearly two months. The finder will receive reward for her return or information as to where she will be found.
2w OLAF SORENSON

Christmas Gifts.

What is more appropriate than an enlarged portrait of some loved one. For the next 20 days the Imperial Art Studio will take orders for enlarging at greatly reduced prices, and deliver them at your homes one week before Christmas.

16x20 portrait in extra finished grade crayot, including a handsome 6 in. gilt frame, $3.25.

16x20 portrait, extra finished grade water color, same frame, $3.75.

Special prices on oil paintings.

Don't fail to take advantage of this great offer. Samples of portraits and frames can be seen at my studio.
IMPERIAL ART STUDIO.

Recommends It to Trainmen.

G. H. Hausen, Lima, O., Engineer L. E. & W. R. R., writes: "I have been troubled a great deal with backache. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and one bottle entirely relieved me. I will gladly recommend it to any one, especially my friends among the trainmen, who are usually similalry afflicted." L. Fournier.

The Lady Maccabees will serve a supper at their Lodge rooms over Baumgart's store Thursday, Nov. 15, to raise money to buy an organ. The support of the other Lodges meeting in the same room, is especially solicited. 15c pays the bill; children 10c.

J. Odgers of Frostburg, Md., writes; I had a very bad attack of kidney complaint and tried Foley's Kidney Cure which gave me immediate relief and I was perfectly cured after taking two bottles." Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highes market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Bay City Sugar Co. is turning out 300 barrels a day, worth $5000.00. Good for Beets.

Mrs. T. Bridleman of Parshallville, Mich., was troubled with salt rheum for thirteen years and had tried a number of doctors without relief. After two or three applications of Banner Salve her hands became better and in a short time she was entirely cured. L. Fournier.

SAY! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?



I AM GOING TO Walmar Jorgenson's, after Underwear and Shoes for myself and family. Everybody says he has the finest line in the city. All new stuff and prices lower than his competitors. He sells Rludge Kalmbach School Shoes for boys and girls. My wife wears his J. C. C. Corset, and makes the finest bread out of McArthur's Patent Flour, and we all drink Black Cross Tea and Ja-Vo Blend Coffee, because the Doctor says they are healthy. His motto is: Good goods, quick sales and small profits. Don't forget the place!

WALMAR JORGENSON,

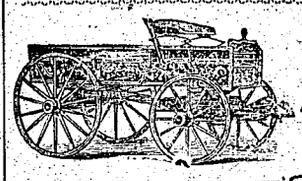
Successor to Claggett & Blair.

BLACKSMITHING!

Having opened a first-class blacksmith shop, I am prepared to give prompt attention to all work entrusted to me. Horse shoeing and wagon work a specialty. Agricultural implements and machinery repaired.

WM. MOSHER, Frederic, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"
—OR A—
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

We don't know where he caught it but the finest venison roast we have tasted for years was brought in by Geo. Stephan. He knows just our taste. Thanks.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. invite all members of Marvin Post, to attend the banquet, Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, on the occasion of the visit of their state president, Mrs. Mary A. Jameson.

Maple Forest Items.

Maple Forest is once more booming. The sound of axe and saw can be heard in every direction.

We see a great many of our old friends, lately. Election close at hand—"Boys Wan't you have a cigar? Vote for me and Bryan." Vice versa.

Mrs. John Cranthers has returned from her visit in Frederic and Gaylord. She reports a very pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ensign visited Mrs. Ensigns' mother, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Farr have gone south to visit, and to procure medical aid for their little son Vernon, who has been ailing for some time. His speeedy recovery is hoped for.

Mr. August Engle has moved into the beautiful city of Tangleshin. We are pleased to welcome him among us.

Mr. Burn Tahash has returned from his home and is with us once more. He had the pleasure of "eating chicken" with Mr. and Mr. Cranthers, Sunday.

Mr John Malco is improving his farm, we notice, showing what a good farmer he is by addig another new building a corn crib.

Mrs. Jinks, of Frederic, is about to join our band. We understand they will move into the house now occupied by Mr. B. Fournier.

Miss Lizzie Cobb spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents here.

Mr. Jack Johnson's camp on Sec. 9 commenced work Nov. 5.

Mr. Brown, of Waters, is the new cook at Ward's camp, Mrs. Ingles returning to her home in Bay City.

Mr. James Knibbs is finishing the carpenter work on Mr. Cobbs new barn. He thinks it will be ready to hold all the prosperity of next year.

Mrs. Frank Smith and youngest sons have gone to Hubon County for an extended visit. (To late for last week.

An exchange tells of the stingiest three men on record. The first will not drink water enough unless it comes from a neighbors well. The second forbids his children writing anything but a small hand, as it wastes ink to make large letters. The third stops the clock at night to save wear and tear on machinery. They all refuse to take a newspaper on the ground that it is too much strain on the spectacles.

The Century
MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World"
Will make 1901
"A Year of Romance."

Besides a great program of illustrated articles,—a superb panorama of the Rhine,—John Bach McMaster's group of articles on Daniel Webster,— color pictures, etc., etc., The Century will present, beginning with November 1900, the first issue of the new volume, short novels and complete stories by:

F. Anstey,	Rudyard Kipling,
Mrs. Burnett,	Ian Mclaren,
Geo. W. Cable,	S. Weir Mitchell,
W. Churchill,	T. Nelson Page,
Edwin Asa Dix,	Bertha Runkle,
Hamlin Garland,	Flora A. Steel,
David Gray,	F. R. Stockton,
Joel C. Harris,	Ruth M. Stewart,
Bret Harte,	Gen. L. Wallace,
W. D. Howells,	Chas. D. Warner,
Henry James,	E. S. P. Ward,
Sarah O. Jewett,	Mary E. Wilkins.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

A great novel, full of life, adventure, and action, the scene laid in France three hundred years ago, began in the August, 1900, Century, and will continue for several months in 1901. Critics every where are enthusiastic over the opening chapters of this remarkable story. "The author's fame is apparently established with this her maiden effort," says the Boston Transcript. The Critic calls it "A remarkable performance."

FREE.—New subscribers to The Century Magazine who begin with the number for November, 1900, will receive free of charge the three previous numbers, August, September, and Oct. containing the first chapters of "The Helmet of Navarre," or, if these numbers are entirely exhausted at the time of subscribing, they will receive a pamphlet containing all of the Chapters of the "Helmet of Navarre" contained in the three numbers. Ask for the free numbers when subscribing. $4.00 a year.

The Century Company,
Union Square, New York.

Going out of Business!

On or before January 1st, 1901, my entire stock of goods must be closed out

Regardless of Cost.

Having decided to make the change, I shall offer the entire stock at such prices as will insure the sale, and quote below a few of the prices, which will guarantee that the sale is genuine. Read and be convinced.

All our Prints at 5c, worth 6 and 7c.
All our Ginghams 5c, worth 7 and 8.
Cotton Shirting at 7c per yard.
4-4 unbleached Cotton at 5c per yard.
Plain white and colored Outing Flannels from 5c up.
Good Cotton Crash at 3½c per yard.
36 in. Cashmeres for 19c.
35c, 40c and 50c Cashmeres for 25c.
45 in. Serge, reg. price 65c for 45c.
54 in. Flannel Dress Goods for 35c, worth 50.
Quilts and Blankets at your own price.
Children's Underwear from 8c to 25c.
Ladies' fine fleeced Underwear 21c each.
Gentlemen's heavy weight Under wear at 25c, worth double the price, etc. etc.

R. JOSEPH,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

A Chance to Save Money.

We are offering this year's
Wall Paper 25 per cent off
From regular prices!

This is not a fraud. We do it because we have only a small lot left, and we want to open up next spring with a complete new stock. Come early, and take advantage of this offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal
—AND—
Baumgart,
THE BIG

One Price For All StorE

Ladies:—It is not necessary for you to send out of town for your Capes, Jackets and Children Jackets, you can get it right at home, at our store, at prices which will compare favorably with any in the country. We have a big line of capes in plain and trimmed Plush, Astrachan, Beaver cloth and coverts; also Jackets in Meltons, Kerseys' Coverts and Astrachan, trimmed in all the latest styles of this season.

If you anticipate buying a Cape or Jacket, come and see us, we will cherfully show you our line and quote prices.

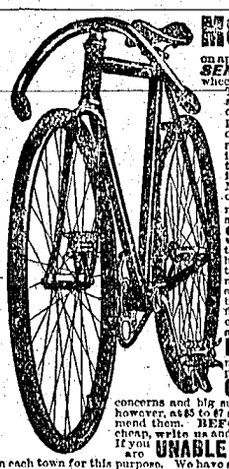
We have a full assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods woolen and cotton Blankets, Comforters, Ladies', Misses and Children Underwear and Union Suits in stock.

Best goods at lowest prices. An inspection of our stock will convince you.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.



MONTROSE BICYCLE SENT FREE

on approval to your address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. SEND US YOUR ORDER, state whether you wish lady's or man's wheel; give color, height of frame and gear wanted and WE WILL SHIP THE WHEEL C. O. D. for your approval, allowing you to uncrate and examine it fully before you accept it. If it is not all and more than we claim for it, and a better wheel than you can get for any where near the price from any one else, refuse it and we will pay all express charges ourselves. The "MONTROSE" Bicycle at our Special Agent's sample price of $16.50 is the greatest bargain in a bicycle ever offered. We guarantee it equal to any $40 wheel on the market, and you need not accept it nor pay a cent if you do not find it as we represent. We are EXCLUSIVE BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS and take this method of quickly introducing our 1900 MODELS. This offer of a sample wheel at this low price is made to secure a RIDER AGENT in each town to represent us and take orders. Our agents make money fast.

SPECIFICATIONS. Frame, 23, 24 or 26 inch; ladies, 22 inch. Best Shelby seamless tubing with forged connections, flush joints, improved expander device to fasten seat post and handle bar; Royal Arch crown; the celebrated Mavis bulb and hanger—the easiest running known; Record "A" tires, the best and one of the most expensive tires on the market. The genuine $4 Meisinger Hygienic saddle; pedals, tools and accessories the best obtainable. Enameled in black, maroon or peacock green, highly finished and ornamented; special finished nickeling on all bright parts. We thoroughly test every piece of material that goes into this machine. Our binding year's guarantee bond with each bicycle.

FREE to any one sending the $16.50 cash in full with order we will send free a genuine Burdick 10,000 mile barrel pattern cyclometer; or a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department store kind of wheels, such as many new concerns and big supply houses advertise and sell as high grade. We can furnish them, however, at $5 to $7 stripped; or $9.75 to $12.50 complete. We do not guarantee nor recommend them. BEFORE ORDERING a bicycle of any one else, no matter who or how cheap, write us and let us tell you how much we can save you on the same machine.

If you are UNABLE TO BUY a wheel we can assist you to EARN A BICYCLE by distributing catalogues for us a few days. We need a RIDER AGENT in each town for this purpose. We have several hundred SECOND HAND WHEELS taken in trade which we will close out at $3 to $10 each; also some shopworn samples and '99 models very cheap. Send for Bargain List. OUR RELIABILITY is unquestioned. We refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, or any express or railroad company. We will send you letters of reference direct from the largest banks in Chicago if you wish it.

SEND YOUR ORDER today. This low price and these special terms of shipment without deposit will be withdrawn very soon. Give name of this paper.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

AGRICULTURAL



Ratproof Cornhouse.

Many farmers suffer a great waste from vermin in the cornrib, and frequently it is very serious. Rats are especially a great enemy in this respect. Unless the cornhouse is so made that there are no hiding places, it is impossible to dislodge the rats from their retreat. The cornhouse shown in the illustration, which is reproduced from the Ohio Farmer, is made so it is inaccessible to rats or mice, and there are no hiding places beneath it. It is elevated three feet above the ground on firmly set stone posts, neatly dressed. The cribs may be made from six to eight feet wide and of any desired length. For 4,000 bushels of corn in the ear the building should be 40 feet long with cribs 8 feet wide and 12 feet high. In building this one should use 6x8 timber for sills and 2x8 joist.

The floor is made of 2x3, laid a half inch apart, so as to admit the free cir-

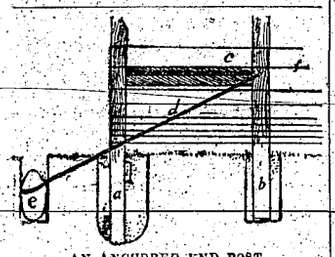


A RATPROOF CORNHOUSE.

culation of air among the corn. The studding should be 2x6 set three feet on centers, with 2x4 girts notched into the studding. The ends of this building are sided with seven-eighth inch matched drop siding put on horizontally except the gable, which is put on vertically. The sides are covered with 1x3 inch strips set a half inch apart and are put on vertically. The space between the cribs is twelve feet wide, and is closed inside from the bottom of the cribs to ground, forming an inside shed, which is not accessible to any farm animals. This inner shed is closed by rolling doors at each end. The cribs are boarded up inside the shed with three-inch strips placed horizontally a half inch apart to admit air, and by opening the doors free circulation of air can be obtained in fine weather. The shed is floored over above, forming an apartment twelve feet wide by forty feet long.

Well-Braced End Post.

The illustration shows an effective way of securely anchoring the end post of a wire fence. The post (a) should be set at least three feet in the ground and four is much better. The cross pieces (d) are 2x8 inch boards, 24 inches long. The stone (e) is firmly buried and should just about fit the hole. The post (b) is about six feet from (a), and



AN ANCHORED END POST.

through the hole (f) the cable from the buried stone is passed. The brace (c) is a 2x6 board securely spiked in place. When the posts and the stone are being put in position the soil should be tamped until it is very firm. Secured in this way, an end post will remain immovable for many years.

Preserving Shingle Roofs.

Many dollars may be saved by making your roof last five or more years longer than is usual before reshingling. Take some air-slacked lime and when the shingles are damp sprinkle it on the upper part of the roof. It will gradually wash over the whole of it and preserve it wonderfully. A bushel of lime will be sufficient for 1,000 square feet. If you don't believe this, examine your roof and notice the difference in that part where the lime has washed from the chimney.—R. H. T. Wylde.

New Use for Watermelons.

A Georgia farmer is said to have become the pioneer in a new industry—namely, making syrup out of watermelons. He cuts the melons in halves, scoops out the pulp, runs it through a cider mill, presses out the juice and then boils the liquid for twelve hours over a hot fire. Out of 270 melons, worth $5 or $6 at wholesale, he gets thirty gallons of syrup, and markets the product at 50 cents a gallon. The refuse is fed to the hogs, cattle and chickens, and the whole operation is very profitable.

To Rid Poultry of Lice.

To rid the poultry house of lice, first tear down the roosting poles and hold them over a fire made from straw or trash from the wood pile, then place poles back and smoke the house with sulphur. Be sure and close doors tightly while smoking. Saturate roosts with kerosene oil; clean hen house every day and sprinkle with lime as ashes. If these rules are followed you will never be troubled with lice among the poultry.—Mrs. D. T. Bailiff.

Potatoes and Rye.

Potatoes do excellently well upon land where a crop of green rye has been plowed in, being usually very free from scab, fair and smooth, says the American Cultivator. Early potatoes can be taken off in time to sow rye which will make growth enough to furnish a good fall pasture or a spring pasture for cattle or sheep, and then it may be plowed under in season to plant potatoes again or some other later crop. We do not like the idea of growing two crops of potatoes on the same land for two years in succession, but there are many other crops which would follow well after the rye was plowed in, and nearly all crops can be taken off in time to sow rye after them, which will be large enough to plow under in the spring. But do not trust to the rye alone as a fertilizer, but use it as an addition to the other fertilizer applied.

Going Back to the Farms.

While the census shows that the cities have increased in population more rapidly than the smaller towns between 1890 and 1900, this increase is not generally so great a percentage above that of the towns as was shown by the census of 1890 for the ten years previous to that date. This is more particularly true in what are known as the agricultural States than in those where large manufacturing industries have been established in or near the cities. And even in the latter case there seems to be a tendency for many of the employes to seek a residence in the suburbs or some small town near by, where they are retired from the noise and bustle of the city, and where they can have room to have fruit trees, garden and poultry yard to occupy leisure hours, or such days as they are not employed. And perhaps some credit may be given to the character of the immigrants who have come to us. They are more largely from agricultural sections, and prefer to go to the country where they will be classed as skilled laborers, than to join the unskilled laborers of the city engaged in the hardest kinds of manual labor.

Beet Sugar and Bounty.

It has lately been decided that a State has not a constitutional right to pay a bounty to beet sugar growers or to the factories for manufacturing the sugar. Yet this is the way it is done in European countries, either by paying bounties or by taxing the use of sugar at home, and remitting the tax on that exported, so that their own citizens cannot obtain it at home as cheaply as the citizens of other countries. By this policy Austria-Hungary produced in the year ending July, 1899, 1,041,700 tons of raw sugar from beets, and in the year ending July, 1900, 1,100,000 tons, the largest product they have ever known. Germany also increased her product for the nine months from August, 1899, to April, 1900, inclusive, from 1,405,804 metric tons to 1,554,492 metric tons for the same months in 1899 and 1900.

To Make the Hens Lay.

If the hens don't lay, turn them out and let them dig and hunt in the ground for food, is the advice of T. F. McGrew, in the Country Gentleman. Bury small grain where they will find it when they dig. This will induce them to hunt, and while thus employed they will find bugs and worms that will quicken the production of eggs. It is well to follow this plan as soon as the spade will turn the ground, for it adds vigor and strength to the hens and insures strong, healthy chicks. The lazy, idle hen is of no use, but to sit about, eat, and grow fat. If she will not work, she will not lay. If she will not lay, her life should end, and her fat carcass grace the table. You can always rest assured that the indolent hen is a nonproducer; soon she becomes too fat to lay and too tough to be eaten.

Adapt the Crop to the Soil.

Alva Ager writes to the National Stockman that last year he regretted not having plowed up one acre of wheat and planted it to potatoes. The soil was too rich for the wheat, which lodged before heads filled, and destroyed the clover seeded with it. His reason for not doing so was that he did want to cut off one acre for a different crop from the rest of the field. Result, no returns for the labor done or seed sown. Last fall he sowed it to rye, and last spring planted it to potatoes, adding $3 worth of acid phosphate, and this fall he harvested over 200 bushels of merchantable potatoes or $80 worth as they sell there, besides the unmerchantable ones. He thinks rock and rye a good combination for his soil, meaning the South Carolina phosphate rock.

Weeds in the Pasture.

A weed is as much "a plant out of its proper place" in the pasture as elsewhere, and where the pasture is devoted to dairy stock it may be doing more damage there than it would in mowing or cultivated field. It takes up food and moisture that are needed for the useful plants, and it sometimes is of such a character as to be poisonous to the animal, and often weeds impart unpleasant odors and flavors to the milk and its products. If the pastures could be cleared of weeds and bushes and their place given to better grass, not only would they produce enough for many more animals, but the milk products would be of more uniform good quality. If the whole pasture cannot be cleaned in one season, clear a little each year.

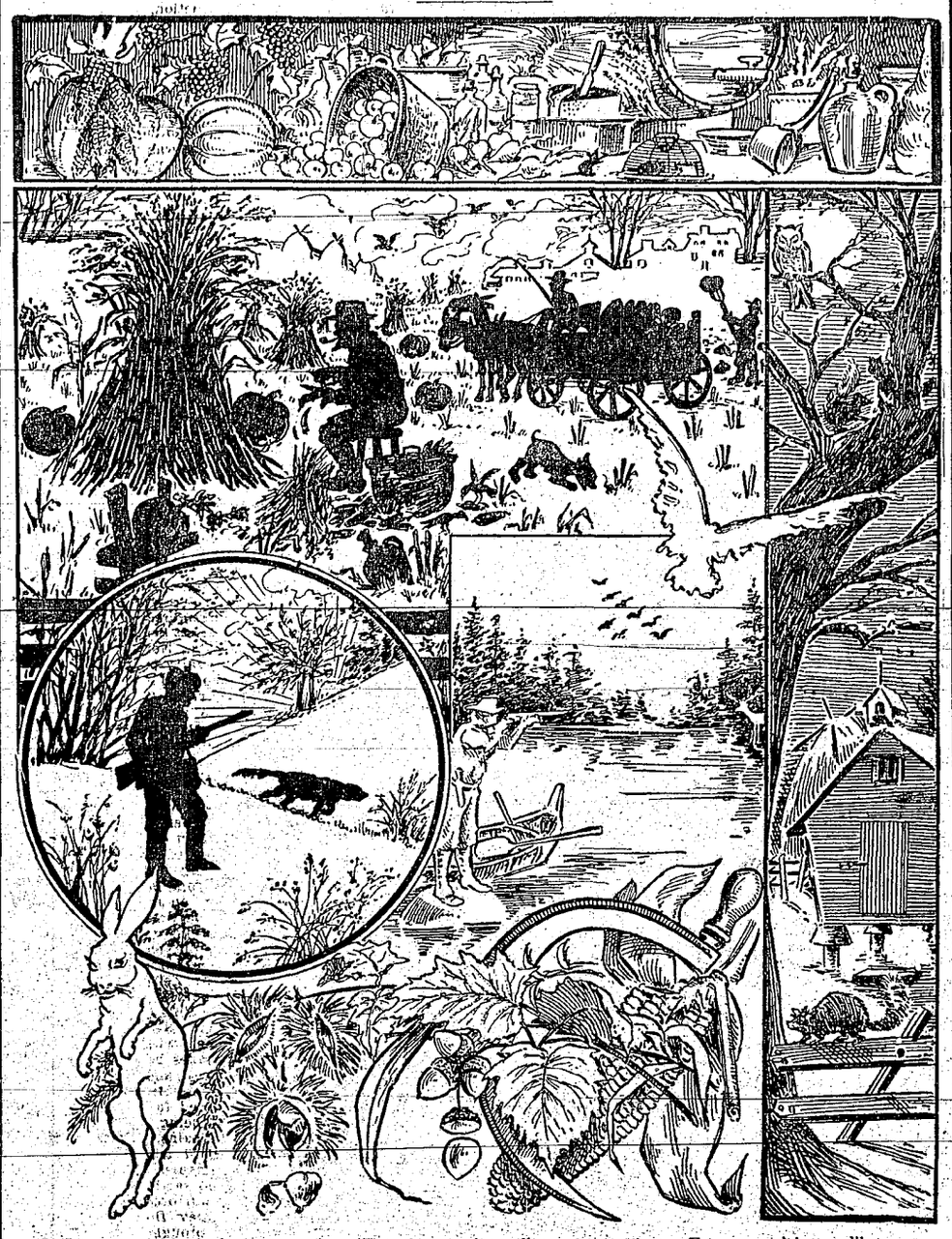
Cuttings of Bush Fruits, Etc.

Cuttings may be made of currants, gooseberries, quinces, etc. Tie them in bundles of fifty and bury in the ground in a well-drained spot or in sand in the cellar. If preferred, they can also be planted out in rows two or three feet apart and two inches apart in the rows. Grape cuttings would better be tied in bundles and buried until spring.—Farm Journal.

Weeds a Source of Disease.

A physician who has been investigating the matter says that from the weeds growing in a pool of stagnant water in a pasture he has been able to develop and cultivate the genuine tuberculosis germ, and cited the fact as a strong argument in favor of furnishing the cow with a supply of pure water.

JUST BEFORE WINTER COMES.



Chickens roostin' in the barn,
Too cold in the frost,
Folks is keepin' close to hum,
Jes' like honey bees.
Frost gits at yer rheumatiz,
Ain't no use to holler,
Col' is gittin' in yer bones,
Pains is boun' to foller.

Mornin' jes' the time to sleep,
Col' outside the kivver,
Dad shouts up it's time to bounce,
Boys begin to shiver;
Huskin' corn out in the fiel'
Ain't so mighty 'musin'

'Fore the sun gits really up—
Rather be a-snoozin'.

Quail is hollerin' in the woods,
Seems jes' like they know
Folks so busy huskin' corn
Hunting's got to go;
Jes' you wait thar, Mr. Quail,
Jes' keep up yer tootin';
Soon there'll be some shootin'.

Soon's we git the woodshed full,
En corn all in the crib,
Then we'll git our huntin' togs,

En you won' be so glib;
Dogs'll fin' you in the bresh,
Spite o' all yer boastin',
Gun'll then begin to bark,
Soon you'll be a roastin'.

Autumn's jes' the time o' year
Makes yer heart git glad;
Summer's work mos' finished up—
En winter ain't so bad;
Settin' roun' a-poppin' corn,
Er dozin' in a chair;
In summer can't be lazy,
Ain't no time to spare.

—Lynn C. Doyle.

WHEN I PLAYED GOLF.

When I played golf I learned to eat
Some things I dared not eat before.
I learned another tongue complete,
I learned to lie about my score.

When I played golf I learned to flirt—
An opportunity most rare—
And as I cameoed the dirt
I picturesquely learned to swear.

When I played golf I learned to steal
The balls the other players lost.
I learned to spend my all and feel
'Twas wrong to stop and count the cost.

When I played golf my great concern
Was this:—I say it to my shame—
The only thing I did not learn
Was how to play the cussed game.
—Life.

TOM'S BLUNDER.

TOM BENTLEY was a fool. That is to say, he was generally accredited with having less sense than his fellow men. Certainly he had abilities of a fair order, but they were not of the kind adapted to carry him through the ordinary affairs of life without some blunder here and there.

Tom fell in love. Not that this might be considered as the natural result of his affliction, but it led him to the blunder here recorded.

When Tom first met Miss Amanda Smith he was acting as private secretary to a wealthy retired senator. Just about the time Tom's heart bade him unburden himself at the feet of Miss Amanda, his employer went abroad, taking his secretary with him. Why he did not propose to her by letter, I do not know; nor was it any of my business; I record simply facts.

A year passed by before Tom's employer was disposed to return, and then his return was unexpected, else Tom would hardly have had the chance to make this blunder.

It was a beautiful May morning. After a good night's rest, Tom had strolled down town to attend to some business, in order that his mind might be freed from all cares, preliminary to a call upon Miss Smith. Toward noon, his business completed, he entered a fashionable cafe, which was, to him, replete with memories of happy visits, in company with her for whom he had been languishing a whole year. The seat he took gave him a position whence he might admire his own attractions in a full length of French plate, and also observe the other guests plate, and also observe the other guests.

Before he was half through lunch the mirror made known to him the presence of a very striking couple. She was young, beautiful and—Miss Amanda Smith! He—well, Tom did not know him, but observed, with paling cheek, that the two were very much devoted to each other. Finally he noticed a startling fact—Miss Smith, with feminine care, was just in the act of passing a beautiful white hand over her tresses. Tom admired it, in all the fascination of a lover; until suddenly his heart began to sink. On the third finger of Miss Smith's left hand was a wedding ring!

"Great Scott, she's married," poor Tom moaned. The next minute he was off like a shot.

I knew nothing of all this until some time after; in fact, not until I received a letter from Tom, in which he upbraided me for a lack of friendly interest, in not having acquainted him with the news of Miss Smith's marriage. He detailed the scene in the cafe, and told me that his life was ruined; that he never cared to return again to his native town. He was now holding a good position in New York, and would stay there.

I was a little perplexed by this turn of events, yet I correctly guessed the affair to be complicated by his stupidity. I resolved to see Miss Smith, and, if possible, ferret out the mystery. Accordingly, one fine afternoon, I called upon her, in the hope that circumstances would bring about some solution of Tom's troubles.

The first thing I observed, when we were seated for a chat, was her left hand. Neither there nor on the other hand could I see anything in appearance approaching a wedding ring. I resolved upon a bold expedient.

"I miss the plain gold ring you sometimes wear," I said.

"Oh, yes," was her reply. "Excuse me for a moment, and I will get it. There is a very sad story connected with it."

She returned shortly, and handed to me what was unmistakably a wedding ring. While I was examining it she related to me the story of a dear cousin, who, after wearing it one short year, had died in far-off India.

"But, Miss Smith," I asked, with the freedom of a friend, "are you not afraid to wear this in such a way that it might mislead people?"

"I never do," she replied. "Indeed, I make it a point of wearing it always on my right hand."

This was all the more perplexing. I knew her to be precise and careful; I knew Tom was not such a fool that he could not tell the right hand from the left. It was certainly strange, and for a few minutes we dropped the matter. At last, an idea having struck me, I asked Miss Smith to put the ring where she usually wore it—on the third finger of the right hand. Then I gently turned her to a mirror, held up her arm, and asked what the mirror said. Astonishment spread over her face as she looked.

"Why, it seems to be on my left hand! I never thought of that."

I did not explain to her the reason of my interest, but that night I sat down and wrote a long letter to Tom, calling him some choice names, and warning him that his folly would ultimately bring untold trouble upon himself if he did not reform.

My harshness, however, did not prevent me from being, three months later, the best man at Tom's wedding.—Waverley Magazine.

Have Gone Out of Style.

Porterhouse steaks have gone out of fashion, according to one of the uptown butchers who supplies meat to a lot of the families in the fashionable districts on Riverdale drive and West End avenue. For years and years the porterhouse steak has been considered the best cut of beef and has fetched the highest price. Now the demand is for the Delmonico steak, which is the porterhouse with the bit of the tenderloin cut out of it. A dislike for the tasteless bit of tenderloin seems to have developed, unless the tenderloin is served separately, either as a roast or fixed up as one of the fancy steaks that the accomplished chef knows how to prepare. There is more flavor to the sirloin, and so the demand is for either the bone sirloin, as it is called, or the Delmonico steak, which follows it in the carving of a "critter." This fancy has generally put out the butchers, who have now to find a new way to carve their meats to an advantage. Even when the tenderloin is cut away from the bone, it is said by the dealers to be the hardest piece of the beef to now dispose of to advantage.—New York Times.

COSTLIEST SAUSAGES MADE.

Some Made in France that Only Capitalists Can Afford to Eat.

"The costliest of all sausages," said a man familiar with the trade, "is Lyons sausages, imported from France. Lyons sausage sells in Paris at 2 francs and more a pound. Here it is sold at 80 cents to $1 a pound. Lyons sausage is also produced in this country. That made here is even finer than the imported, but sells here, however, for somewhat less.

"Lyons is rather a large sausage. It is put up in the largest size hog casings and it is made of beef and pork. The meats used in making it are of the very best, and they are prepared with the greatest care. From the beef all the sinews and veins are removed, and there is left only the selected parts of the meat. The beef is chopped very fine, so fine as to make of it practically a paste. The pork used is from the back fat of hogs. This is not chopped fine, as the beef is, but is cut into irregular shaped pieces which show in the sausage when it is cut. The spices used in the seasoning are, of course, of the choicest. The Lyons sausage is hard smoked.

"The art of sausage-making has so improved in this country that now, as you can say without reservation, the finest sausages produced in the world are made in the United States. This is true without exception. The American Lyons sausage, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

"Lyons sausage is served in the very finest of hotels and restaurants, and it may be found on bills of fare, before the soup, served as an appetizer. For that purpose it is very excellent. I fancy that its increasing use in this manner in New York in recent years is due in great measure to calls for it from Russian visitors. The Russians have always been fond of Lyons sausage, as they are also of caviare.—New York Sun.

If you won't work, respect the rights of the man who will.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

Quite Sufficient.

Oh, fair unknown,
Your name to me
Is but a hidden
Mystery.
But that is hardly
Worth a fuss;
My name's enough
For both of us.
—Detroit Free Press.

Seemed That Way to Her.

"Have you read 'How Men Propose'?"

"No; I never did care for fiction."—San Francisco Call.

Good as an Alarm Clock.

"Are you never afraid of burglars in your flat, Deming?"

"No, never. The baby and the parrot take turns in keeping us awake all night."

Pence Tactics.

"Have you started out right with your new cook, Laura?"

"Yes, indeed; I'm going to let her do all the things I wouldn't let the other cook do."—Chicago Record.

A Bachelor's Opinion.

"Ah!" exclaimed Youngfather, as he vainly tried to quiet his first-born, "what is home without a baby?"

"Comparatively quiet, I should say," rejoined his old bachelor uncle.—Chicago Daily News.

A Mean Advantage.

"Dabney Diggs can't make any headway with his courting."

"Why not?"

"His rival is a railway man, who is always giving the girl a pass to go somewhere."—Indianapolis News.

Test of Conceit.

"Blowhard has a big opinion of himself."

"How big?"

"Well, he's beginning to imagine he's annoyed by camera fiends."—Puck.

Unpleasantly Shocked.

"What makes you look so gloomy?"

"I just had an awful shock."

"Did you really?"

"Yes. I just heard a man who is the same age as myself referred to as 'old.'"—Philadelphia Press.

An Unfortunate Effect.

The Monkey—Please try to look pleasant!

The Lion—Pleasant? I want to look stern!

The Monkey—Yes; but you'll scare me so I'll make the camera wobble.—Puck.

A Mistake.

The Beetle—Would you mind telling me how to spell "unparalleled?"

The Bee—I'm jiggered, if I know. Spelling isn't my long suit.

The Beetle—Oh, excuse me! I thought you were one of those spelling bees.—Chicago Journal.

A Mean Man.

"Military men are great ladykillers."

"Indeed they are; my life was saddened by a colonel."

"Poor girl! Did the colonel jilt you?"

"Oh, no; he went and got made colonel after I jilted him."—Chicago Record.

Time Women Waste.

She—A mathematician has figured it out that a man sixty years old has spent three years of his life buttoning his collar.

He—Is that so? I wonder how many years of her life a woman of forty-five has wasted in putting her hat on straight.

The Real Reason.

Angela—How careful your cousin Tom is of his wife's health! She told me yesterday that he never would let her go out shopping in wet weather.

Helen—Careful of her health! Not much! He's ashamed to have her seen out in that rainy day skirt of hers.—Somerville Journal.

The Child's Startlidg Query.

"Mamma," queried three-year-old Ethel, as she watched the servant washing the windows, "is Jane my stepmother?"

"Of course not, dear," replied the mother. "What made you think she was?"

"'Cause," replied Ethel, "she's always climbing around on a stepladder."

Chance for Him at Home.

Pslugger (the eminent pugilist, in a high state of indignation)—He offers me $5,000 if I'll lay down in the fifth round? I'll show 'im, by George, I'm a gentleman!

Mrs. Pslugger—What's the matter with trying to show me you're a gentleman?

Heroic Treatment.

"Well, I might like to go back to school as well as Johnnie Evans does if you'd trained me as his mother trained him.

"How was that?"

"She licked him every day so he'd be glad to go back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Soon Remedied.

Siddons—The other day I went out walking with my best girl and after we got a block or so from the house I discovered I had come off without my hat.

Spiggins—What did you do?

Siddons—Oh, I lost my head, and then I did not need it, you know.—Judge.

English printers hold a summer picnic which they call a "wayz goose." That word is four centuries old and means green goose, or stubble goose.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Dishpan Destruction.

"Can you guarantee these pearl-handled knives," a lady asked when purchasing some very expensive ones. "We *guarantee them against everything* but dishwater," was the reply. It is a good thing to have a marmalade jar in which to place the knife blades, standing on tip in warm water, to wash without wetting the handles. It is an unpardonable offense to drop knives in dishwater. Very much of the wear and tear aggravating kitchen expenses can be traced to the dishpan. There it is we lose the handles of dainty cups and see the frail saucers nicked, and tumblers cracked with alarming frequency.

Birds-Nest Pudding.

Pour one quart of boiling water over one-half cup of pearl taploca. Set it over the fire and cook rapidly a few minutes, stirring occasionally, then let it cook over boiling water until the taploca is transparent. Add half a tablespoonful of salt. Core several thin-skinned apples, cut in halves, arrange them with the hollow side up in a round, earthen dish; fill the cavities with sugar and lemon juice. Pour the taploca over them and bake in a hot oven until the apples are done. Let it cool a little before serving. Eat with sugar and cream.

Points for the Housewife.

To clean a felt hat use spirits of ammonia, which should be applied with a hard brush.

Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing them with the well-beaten white of an egg.

If oilcloth, after being washed, is rubbed over with linseed oil, it will look equal to new.

Fuller's earth will remove grease and soot marks from clothes. Benzoin will often remove spots; but care must be taken to rub toward the center of the spot and not outward, or the clean material will be spoiled.

Peach Tart.

Rub two tablespoonfuls of butter into one pint of flour; add one-half teaspoonful of milk, and one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Roll out on a floured dish until half an inch thick. Fill a baking dish with sliced peaches, allow to each peach one tablespoonful of sugar, and one tablespoonful of water. Lay the crust over this; make an opening in the center. Brush the top with melted butter and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve hot with cream.

For Leather Chairs.

This polish improves shabby leather chairs wonderfully. Boil half a pint of linseed oil. Let it stand until nearly cold, and then stir in half a pint of vinegar. Stir until thoroughly mixed, and bottle for use, says the New York Telegram. When needed, shake the bottle well, pour a very little on a soft flannel, rub thoroughly into the leather, turning the flannel as it gets dirty, and rub with soft dusters until the polish of the leather is restored.

Peach Marmalade.

Peel, stone and weigh the peaches and allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar for every pound of fruit. Put the fruit into a preserving kettle and bring gradually to a boil. Stew until tender and broken; add the sugar and boil for ten minutes longer. Just before taking from the fire stir in one tablespoonful of lemon juice for every pound of peaches used. Remove at once from the fire, can and seal.

Pineapple Pie.

Cut the pulp in fine slices and sweeten it with granulated sugar. Heat for a few moments. Line a 10-inch pie plate with a rich pastry, fill it with the prepared pineapple and cover with puff paste. Brush it over with the white of an egg and bake about 50 minutes in a quick oven. When baked dredge with sugar and set in the oven until the sugar melts and forms a glaze.

Peach Pudding.

Make a batter as for cake with three eggs, two cups milk, two cups sugar, three tablespoons of butter, flour to thicken sufficiently. Use about one-half as much baking powder with the flour as ordinary receipts call for. Bake in a flat pan (a dripping pan is best), split and serve with canned peaches between. This is fine served with sugar and milk, and is very easily made.

Potato Salad.

Make of equal proportions of cold boiled potato cut into dice, blanched English walnuts and stone olives. The mixture is marinated with French dressing an hour before serving and chilled in the refrigerator during that time; a stiff mayonnaise being added. It is sent to the table. With this were handed round sandwiches of thin slices of brown bread spread with pate de foie gras.

Baked Sweet Potato Slices.

Peel and slice raw sweet potatoes enough to fill a quart pudding dish three-quarters full. Pour on them one cup of boiling water, one-half cup of sugar, small lump of butter and a little grated lemon peel. Bake in covered dish for thirty minutes, then take off cover and let them brown. Serve with small squares of buttered toast.

Baked Peaches.

Peel ripe peaches and lay them close together in a baking pan. Strew thickly with sugar and bake, covered, until tender all through. Remove the peaches carefully and put into a deep dish. Add the juice of a lemon to the syrup in the pan, boil hard fifteen minutes and pour this over the peaches. Set aside until very cold.

Bread Pudding.

Two cups of bread minced fine, three eggs, one cup of milk, one cup sugar. Bake slowly. If you have any jam or jelly left over (as the last in the can is nearly always thrown away) it is an excellent flavor for the pudding. Otherwise, flavor with lemon.

When You Go to Florida.

When you go to Florida you enhance the pleasure of the trip by going over the Queen and Crescent Route and its connections via Cincinnati.

Careful attendants look to your comfort. Your meals (a la carte) are not surpassed in the best hotels. Your rest is unbroken on the smooth, rock ballasted roadway. You are not annoyed by change of cars. Fatigue vanishes before some of the finest natural scenery in America.

Winter tourist tickets are sold at reduced rates. Why not write us about it? Only twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida. Direct connections at Port Tampa and Miami at steamer's wharf for Key West, Nassau and Havana. We quote rates gladly. Handsome printed matter sent free to inquirers.

W. C. RINEARSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

Facts From the First Census.

Philadelphia was the largest of American cities at the time the first census was taken, 110 years ago, and New York was second. Boston was then third, Charleston fourth and Baltimore fifth.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be faithful to all his duties and obligations.—Disraeli.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of



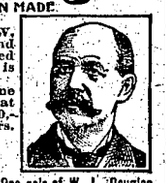
MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE.



The real worth of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes compared with other makes is $4.00 to $5.00. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.



One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE. The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wearis known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere. BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because ~~they are~~ THE MERIT. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. *Catalogue Free.*
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA.

Geo. S. Scally, of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use; I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work."

Radway's Pills

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all disorders of the Liver, 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Grain-O is not a stimulant, like coffee. It is a tonic and its effects are permanent.

A successful substitute for coffee, because it has the coffee flavor that everybody likes.

Lots of coffee substitutes in the market, but only one food drink—Grain-O.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

CANCERS—TUMORS Mizpah Cancer Remedy. Perfect cure at your own home. Never lost a single case. Thrilling testimonials. Write for cir., MIZPAH MED. CO., Monsey, N.Y.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

FROM THE ETONS TO THE FULL-LENGTH STYLES.

Rarely-Graceful Golf Cape Now Made to Flop About the Knees—Fur Cuffs Are a New Substitute for the Muff—Tallness the Fashion.

New York correspondence:



STYLISH coats do not include many that are of medium length. The protective garment for fall is some form of the eton, and when severe cold comes it will give way to the three-quarter coat, or even to a garment that goes to the hem of the skirt. The latest accepted form of eton jacket is of moderately heavy cloth and is lined with bright silk. Some of the linings are striking in coloring, so when the revers are faced with a contrasting silk, which is the stylish trick, there is no mistaking that the garment is just off the reel. Beneath is worn a fancy or shirt waist of silk, in a third coloring, so oddly complicated color schemes result.



THREE NEW STYLES OF STYLISHNESS.

The favor for these jackets is so great that they probably will be worn more or less all winter on the milder days. These take the place of the bobbed-off coats of which there were so many in the last two winters. But one of the best points of the discarded garments is kept for the newly stylish three-quarter coat. All these are comfortably roomy. In some cases there is more or less of shaping in at the sides, but rarely does this give pronounced hip outline, and always back and sides are loose. Other coats are quite along box lines. The latter pattern is seen in the initial illustration, the other coming in the second picture. Both rough and smooth cloths are used for coats, the latter predominating and making, on the whole, a better appearance.

Even the golf cape has yielded to the half-length craze, and now that never too graceful garments flops about the knees and is very ugly, though exceedingly comfortable and warm. So let women bless the fashion that permits it. These capes defy quiet taste and flame more brightly than ever, with brilliant plaided linings, fringe and turn-over facings. Now and then the plaiding harmonizes with the outside. This is the only concession made, however. Other new capes are double, triple or even in four layers, of clinging skirts, the straight effect in front and the long slant from waist to tip of train. The middle gown of the second picture was drawn in a way to illustrate this point. It also included another much used feature that makes for height in its front panel. This was white satin embroidered in black and silver, the dress goods being pale gray habit cloth. Even when gowns have overskirts the latter are usually and preferably so managed that a long unbroken line is presented from the waist downward. Take the seated figure of the third illustration. The overskirt of scarlet cloth came nearly to the hem of a black panne velvet underskirt, so little of height was taken. In the biscuit broadcloth opposite this overskirt was of good length at the sides. Narrow panels like those in the central gown of this picture do not lessen the apparent height at all, and many such in various materials are seen. These were gold lace and gilt braid, and were on white broadcloth.

In house dresses there is no falling off in the popularity of the yoke, and the off-shoulder yoke continues to flourish. A lovely gray house gown shows a perfectly plain silk skirt shirred a little at the back, with sweeping hem and buttoning down the front. The bodice is knife-pleat-pleated silk, drawn in at the waist in a blouse and ending around the torso under the arms in a very full ruff. Above are a perfectly laid lace yoke and sleeves, epaulettes of lace continuing the yoke on the shoulders. The design of the lace is so disposed that the lowness of the yoke is not embarrassing. A sash of pale green weighted with gold ferrets completes the design, which is carried out in many variations. For those who look down upon the off-shoulder yoke as a hold-over from summer, there are quite different designs that use lace as freely as it does. One of these is shown here by the seated figure of the second picture. Here were an inner lace bodice and a bolero of electric blue cloth trimmed with gilt galoon, and slashed to show the lace. Oddities in this general line are having a deal of attention from designers, and may forestadow the end of stylishness for off-shoulder fashions.

Not a few blouses are seen among the separate waists, especially in those made of French flannels and clothes that show small figures. Very few droop over the belt more than a wee trace, and many include finish of sailor collar and plastron. Fancy waists are very highly wrought, the trimmings that dominate the field being lace and white material embroidered with gilt, silver or crystal. Gilt may not be on white, however, to count as stylish. Get it on almost anyhow is now the rule. Lovely waists are being made of China crepe shawls, Spanish lace scarfs and shawls, and of bits of Chinese and Indian embroidery. All sorts of embroidery and tinsel are also used. Many pieces of drapery are being cut up to satisfy this passing craze for Persian and Indian effects and tinsel.

Bands of three rows of broad, the center black velvet, the lower scarlet broadcloth and the top gold, are sold by the yard to be used for trimming, belting, collars and so on. This is the favorite combination, but the gold and black are also relieved by orange, delicate blue, dark blue and dark red. White, scarlet and gold make another combination. The hand is usually about a finger wide. Jaunty broadcloth jackets in scarlet, black or blue are trimmed with such banding and are considered very swagger.

The sleeves are where the most radical changes of style appear. There is no increase of size at the shoulder, but below the elbow they are larger, bell finish being in decided favor. It is used both with and without undersleeves. Faint puffing appears now and then at the shoulder, but this is not an indication of a return to puffs. Rather it is a strong showing how hard the wind blows toward all novelties in sleeves. In the flannel blouses mentioned in the foregoing, the outright bishop sleeve is used.



A HEIGHT IS PRESERVED OR ACCENTUATED.

The sleeves have their corners rounded and are quite plain or freely stitched.

A considerable proportion of the new muffs are big, and some flat ones have the fur on the inside, which seems sensible. The outside is velvet or silk handsomely mounted with fur, usually tails, frills of fur escaping to fall softly about the wrists when the hands are inserted. Muff chains are superseded by straps of gold ribbon, with gold slides, and sometimes gold cord is used. Cuffs of fur are considered more swagger than muffs. These are adjustable, and into them chilly fingers can withdraw, or one can tuck her right hand into the left hand cuff, while the right cuff similarly serves the left hand, the edges of the two cuffs meeting. The effect is quite that of a handsome big muff. All danger of loss is avoided, so is the wear of the muff strap, which usually induces a bald place on the shoulder of the fur coat.

One result of the current fashions in gowns is that everyone who isn't positively dwarfed seems tall. The naturally tall woman is a regular spook, and short girls stand twice their height.—It's all because

Copyright, 1900.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York—Trade reports as a rule continue to tell of hesitation in most of the principal lines of business. Bank clearings are usually regarded as a pretty correct index to the general business situation, particularly in times like the present, when speculation in stocks cuts very little figure in the totals. The exchanges made through the Chicago banks in October were not only the largest shown for any month so far this year, but with a single exception were the best on record. The total was $607,631,037, which was only about $7,000,000 below the record mark, made in December, 1899. Considering the fact that December is usually the best business month in the year and that the month just closed was one in which politics all over the country was at fever heat, this showing is considered a good one.

Chicago—Speculative business in grain and hog products has been fairly active with prices variable, but generally upward. The advance in wheat was due partly to diminishing domestic receipts, but in larger degree to the news from Argentina of an unfavorable outlook for the growing crop. Had the alleged cause of the damage been other than excessive rain it would doubtless have had more influence with the trade. As none of the reports specified in what way the plant was being injured by rain at a period of its growth when on light soil rain might be considered more of a benefit than a detriment, the entire claim of damage that subsequent favorable weather might not repair was received with skepticism, hence the comparatively minor effect on prices. People in the trade here doubtless will apply their home experience to what is good or bad for the wheat plant of Argentina until they see cause to believe that the conditions of its growth differ from those that govern it in all the other countries where it is produced. The October pork deal was carried to a successful conclusion, the price of that commodity the last day of the month being $20 a barrel, or $5 higher than its nominal value at the end of last week.

THAT $700,000 THIEF.

The New York Note Teller, Alvord, Now Under Arrest.

The defalcation of Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., who appropriated $700,000 of the funds of the First National Bank of New York, once more illustrates the facility with which the trusted employe of a financial institution can hoodwink his employers and the national bank examiners.



CORNELIUS ALVORD.

Alvord was a trusted official. He entered the employ of the First National in 1879, serving until the exposé of his defalcations as note teller. During this period he held the absolute confidence of the bank president and of the other officials of the institution. In Mount Vernon, where he had a permanent home, he was looked up to as a model citizen. He and his wife moved in the most exclusive circles and entertained with lavishness. No word was ever uttered against the honor and the honesty of the man. And yet this trusted official stole $700,000 of the funds of the bank. His peculations extended over a long period, and though the affairs of the bank were at stated periods examined by national experts no discovery of crookedness was made by them. It remained for an humble employe of the bank to have his suspicions aroused and then came the investigation that resulted in the startling disclosure.

"I have played and lost. I'll take the consequences." Thus coolly did Alvord take his arrest when he was run down in a lodging house in Boston. Betrayed by two friends for the sake of the $5,000 reward offered by the bank for his capture, Alvord was located.

BELONGED TO THE DEAD.

Thousands Worth of Unclaimed Valuables in Galveston.

Only 5 per cent of the money and valuables taken from bodies removed from the wreckage at Galveston has been claimed. The money aggregates several thousand dollars, and there are other valuables to the amount of over $100,000 in jewelry and silverware. Capt. J. H. Alvey, who was appointed by Adjt. Gen. Scurry at the time the city was under martial law to take charge of money and valuables, has kept a complete list of everything turned over to him. The money and other articles have been deposited in a vault awaiting claimants. Capt. Alvey has on hand more than a carload of all sorts of valuables and his stock is increasing with each day's work. In this lot he has more than a heaping bushel measure of watches, the works, of course, being ruined, though in many instances the cases are valuable. He has over two pecks of all sorts of rings, from the big diamond fellow to a birthday stone and plain silver band. There are big float loads of all sorts of silverware and about three float loads of odds and ends, all of more or less value. He has about two bushels of trinkets, such as breast pins, brooches, bracelets, etc. The money taken from the pockets has been a tough proposition, as have also many of the rings on account of the stench they give out.

Capt. Alvey thinks that after the valuables have been turned over to some State official they should be advertised for a certain period, and then if there is no claimant they should be sold and the amount realized from the sale turned over to the relief fund.

Modeled After the United States.

The six States that compose the new Australian federation are now engaged in dividing their respective territories into federal electorates. From some one of these electoral districts in New South Wales the federal area upon which the capital of the commonwealth is to be built will have to be cut off, after the federal Parliament has decided upon the site. As a consequence and following the example of the United States the residents of the capital city of Australia will be permanently disfranchised. The plan proposed for the government of the federal district is identical with that now in vogue in the District of Columbia. The inhabitants will have no representative in the federal Parliament, but will be governed by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Parliament.

American Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop of this country amounted to only 5,000,000 pounds in 1793. Last year it was about 5,500,000,000 pounds, representing three-fourths of the entire crop of the world and valued at $350,000,000. It filled 9,500,000 bales, and the loss by waste incidental to the process of taking samples was not less than $7,000,000.

Tragically Humorous.

The Chicago Record tells a story which reads like a queer negation of the good old injunction, "Honor to whom honor is due."

A peculiar telegraphic correspondence was carried on between the capitals of Saxony, Bohemia and Russia. Some one in Dresden had a maiden aunt who was taken sick and died in a hospital at Prague while on her way to Vienna.

The nephew was notified, and he telegraphed to the Prague hospital authorities to send the body to Dresden for entombment in the family vault.

When the coffin arrived and was opened it was found to contain, not the body of the aunt, but that of a uniformed and bedizened Russian general. Immediately the nephew telegraphed to Prague:

"No dead aunt, but Russian general. Where dead aunt?"

From Prague came the reply: "If dead aunt not arrived, then Petersburg."

The next telegram went to the railway authorities at St. Petersburg, and read:

"What do with Russian general? Where is dead aunt?"

And from St. Petersburg was received the reply:—

"Bury general in all silence. Aunt just buried here with highest military honors."

HELPED THE CHIEF.

How a Loyal Engineer Did His Brother Great Service.

Meadville, Pa., Nov. 12, 1900.—(Special.)—The Loyalty of the Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is proverbial. A circumstance occurred in this city some days ago, which emphasizes this feeling.

Frank J. Zeller is chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 143. He is extremely popular among his fellow railway men, and one of the best known engineers running out of Meadville. When the announcement was made a short time ago that Frank was pretty sick it caused a great deal of regret among the boys. Soon he was missed from his engine, having had to "lay off" on account of his back. A brother of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who had been ill with similar symptoms some time before, and who had been pulled through, called to see Mr. Zeller, and in a brotherly way took with him a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the remedy which had cured him. He advised Mr. Zeller to try them, with the result that after seven boxes had been used, he was entirely well, and able to work.

In an interview Mr. Zeller states:

"I had suffered for four years with this affliction, being often kept awake at night with pains, and at times unable to work. I tried several of the advertised remedies, and found that they did me no earthly good. Finally, a member of our order, who had been cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills brought me a box, and asked me to try them. I had little faith in them, but as a drowning man grasps at a straw to help him, so I took the pills. I used seven boxes, and am today as well and strong a man as there is in Pennsylvania."

Naturally, Mr. Zeller feels very grateful, and his complete recovery has delighted his many friends, and none more than the good brother, who feels that he was instrumental in saving the life of the chief.

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Kidney Trouble.

Sold for 50 cents a box, all dealers.

Count Tolstoi at Home.

Count Tolstoi the famous Russian novelist, neither drinks, smokes, nor eats meat. It is his boast that he does not possess a single article he could possibly dispense with, and he has even refused to receive a bicycle as a present, on the ground that it is a luxury. His recreations are chess and lawn tennis, at both of which he is adept.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh poisons every breath that is drawn into the lungs. There is procurable from any druggist the remedy for its cure. A small quantity of Ely's Cream Balm placed into the nostrils spreads over an inflamed and angry surface, relieves immediately the painful inflammation, cleanses, heals and cures. Drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, use Ely's Cream Balm. It is reliable and will cure catarrh, cold in the head and hay fever easily and pleasantly. All Druggists sell it at 50 cents or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

Immune from Gout.

Gout is rarely known among the working classes of Ireland. Their immunity from this complaint is thought to be due to the fact that their food consists of potatoes.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! Add water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocer's. 10 cts.

Long Trip of Carrier Pigeon.

A carrier pigeon let loose from La Lorraine, 413 miles out at sea, returned safely to its cote at Rennes.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Heat.

It takes as much heat to turn one pound of water into vapor as to melt five pounds of iron.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

High-Angle Fire.

High-angle fire is that from guns at all elevations beyond 15 degrees.

Jell-O, the New Dessert.

Pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocer's. 10 cts. Try it to-day.

A pneumatic rocking chair has just been patented. The air cushions attached to the rockers are very similar to ordinary cycle tires.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Excessive coffee drinking is said to be dangerous to the eyesight. The intemperate use of the fragrant beverage, it is said, will lead to total blindness.

There is no other ink "just as good" as Carter's Ink. There is only one ink that is best of all and that is Carter's Ink. Use it.

Why isn't a wrinkle a nick of time?

Tan-Bark for Fuel.

In many parts of Normandy "spent bark" or "tan," is used by peasants as fuel. They get the tan for little or nothing and then by means of a very primitive sort of press they make it into cakes, which very much resemble peat in appearance. It is then dried in shelves erected on the walls of the house and garden, and protected from the rains by little sloping roofs. These tan cakes make excellent fuel, and in Caudebec, a little place between Rouen and Havre, it is much used. It seems that thousands of tons of tan are thrown away annually, which at small cost might be converted into excellent fuel.

A New Fire Extinguisher.

A scientist suggests that milk be used to extinguish the flames of kerosene, because "milk forms an emulsion with the oil, which makes it accomplish its object more quickly." The best medicine to quickly cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness or flatulency, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it also for malaria, fever and ague.

Russians Race Horses Against Time

The Russian Trotting Club is a wealthy institution, largely patronized by the public. On Sundays crowds flock to the trotting ground of the Semenovsky Platz, in St. Petersburg. American professionals are greatly in evidence, but work under immense difficulties, owing to the bitter jealousy of Russian trotting men. All the races are run against time and are, therefore, very tame from a spectacular point of view, while so little excitement do they cause that not a single evening paper publishes the winners' names.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

New Zealand's Gold Product.

Fifty million pounds' worth of gold has been produced in New Zealand. The first nugget was found in 1842.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Remarkable Fecundity.

A cod weighing 73 pounds lays nearly 7,000,000 eggs.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't think because a man advocates temperance that he never smiles.

A New Monte Carlo.

As a gambling resort, the supremacy of Monte Carlo is soon to be threatened by a formidable rival. The death of the Empress of Austria has thrown her palace at Corfu on the market, and it has lately been purchased from the imperial family by an Austrian syndicate, who intend to make it the greatest gambling house in the world. The palace, which stands on what is perhaps the most beautiful and romantic coast in Europe, and overlooks the sea which is certainly the loveliest, is built entirely of the purest white marble. This marble is a very different article from what we who have not been in Greece and Italy are accustomed to. In the south of Europe, marble never loses its blinding whiteness, and the Achilleon can be plainly seen miles away at sea; when a building of similar size, say, of red sandstone, would be no more visible than a peasant's hut. The grounds surrounding the palace are worthy of the building, and are now being extended and elaborately done up, so as to rival the beautiful grounds surrounding the Casino at Monte Carlo.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Don't practice economy by setting a hen on one egg in order to save eggs.



Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica
and
Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

ST. VITUS' DANCE

Three great and complete cures effected by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.



Mrs. J. A. Ferre, who resides near 905 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., says:

"My daughter Lulu became very ill with St. Vitus dance over a year ago. She became so bad that she lost the use of her right arm and side, and we thought at one time she would lose her speech. Her tongue was almost paralyzed. She was so bad she could not feed herself, and at night she would get so nervous I had to sit and hold her. I tried several doctors, but they did not do her any good. I did not find anything that would help her until I tried Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. She is now, by the use of this medicine, entirely cured."

C. H. Bailey, Esq., of Waterbury, Vt., writes:

"I am more than glad to write about my little daughter. Until a short time ago she had always been a very delicate child and subject to sick spells lasting weeks at a time. She was very nervous, and our family doctor said we would never raise her, she was so delicate and feeble. We tried many remedies without the least good. We felt much anxiety about her, especially as no doctors could benefit her, and had great fear for her future. Learning of the wonders being done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to give it to her. She soon commenced to improve under its use, and rapidly gained in every respect. She eats and sleeps well, and her nerves are strong. The medicine has done wonders for her and it is the best we ever knew. I recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, to everybody."

Mrs. J. Learmonth, of 776 Broadway, South Boston, Mass., says:

"At ten years of age my daughter became affected with a nervous condition which soon developed into St. Vitus' dance. It was pronounced by the attending physician to be a very severe attack. The mouth would be drawn spasmodically far to one side, the hands and arms were restless and constantly twitching. Her limbs also were weak; her ankles bent under her so that it was almost impossible to walk. She was so nervous that she would scream almost like a maniac and then have fits of crying. After two months' treatment without a cure, I concluded to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Three bottles entirely cured her. She is now thirteen years old, and has been well ever since, and to-day is a picture of health."

WINCHESTER FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FOR SALE—FORTUNES MADE IN TROPICAL agriculture in Mexico; shares $100—$2 per month; write for pamphlet. The Orinoco Association, 5 6 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

When an umbrella trust can be broken up it just means that the trust will not always reign.

Zangwill insists that he finds the highest form of truth in fiction, and in this he seems to be telling some of it.

W. K. Vanderbilt has given Kissani hall to the university at Nashville, but as it is a coeducational institution the boys probably had not waited for that.

If this money lending by Uncle Sam goes on he will pretty soon have on hand a lot of second-hand crowns and coronets put up as collateral by members of the effete monarchies as security.

Prince Inkathar of Cambodia has had to pawn his jewels for ready money. This indicates that the prince is already married. Otherwise he would have come over with his jewels on and married an American girl.

The father of Cornelius Alvord, Jr., the man who stole $700,000 from a New York bank, took $100,000 from a Syracuse bank forty-one years ago. If there is a third Cornelius Alvord he is likely to have more or less trouble finding a job in a bank, unless he adopts an alias.

An edition de luxe, limited to 500 copies and offered for personal subscription at 1 guinea, will perpetuate a newspaper prepared by British officers while prisoners in Pretoria. The Gram, thus edited, was produced by means of the hectograph. When the time comes for a complete and dispassionate history of the South African war, the Pretoria paper will be an interesting witness.

Commenting on the late Mr. Huntington's assertion that there is great danger of overeducating the young, Abram Hewitt declares: "If I were to have the choice of one hundred million dollars or the pleasure I had in my college days and the pleasure I have had as the result of my education, I would quickly choose the latter. Were I to choose the millions, I should receive, and I should expect to receive, the scorn of my fellow-men."

The Earl of Chatham used to bow so low when he met a bishop that his nose could be seen between his knees. A suavity no less appalling to its subject marks, nevertheless, the ascent of our Indians in the social scale. A teacher in an Arizona mission school lately noticed a big boy holding a discussion with a little girl at the school door. He was explaining to her that girls should always "go first." She was accustomed to seeing the woman carry the load behind the man, and hung back, abashed at such gallantry. Of hundreds of young Indians the political phrase may truthfully be used, "Not dancing, but advancing."

A muddy river betokens one of the greatest of national losses. It means that the rich soil, which Jack Frost and other natural agencies have been ages in forming, is washing away into the ocean. Tillers of the land could do much to prevent the loss by keeping the ground on hillsides covered with trees or with sod. It is the cultivated field on a slant which washes away most rapidly. It is contrary to public policy, or at least to the welfare of the future, that the top-soil of such land should be sent down to the ocean when it might be yielding grass crops. Many rivers that are now muddy were clear before the coming to this continent of civilized man.

Among the arts which the world is wont to place in the lost column is the art of conversation, for at regular intervals some one arises to assure people that they do not know how to use their tongues. Perhaps the injunction to children, to be seen and not heard, may have had something to do with this decadence, for certainly it does seem as if the tongue had not kept pace with the pen. The author of a pertinent editorial article in Scribner's questions whether the art of talking is not dying out because of specialism, the absorption of each individual in his own career. "The result of devotion to a specialty," he says, "is to reduce original subjects of interest—that is, the subjects which one has in common with other people, 'topics of conversation,' as they are called. We speak of our modern world as wonderfully broadened in interests and sympathies by the telegraph and the newspaper. Yet for even a high type of individual it may be a constantly narrowing world." One is sometimes inclined to the conviction that conversation as well as composition ought to be taught in schools. It might lead to the stiltedness and the artificiality that the author of this article finds in the fine talk of the past, but it would insure a glibness that is as good as gold at times. Tongueridedness is worse than stiltedness and incoherencies more pathetic than artificiality. It is this lack of the right word which is responsible for the imperfect sympathies that exist between people, and conversation might perhaps help to bridge over those "estranging seas" which, as the poets have it, separate individuals.

What means of redress is open to the man who is bamboozled into buying a ticket for a bad theatrical performance? Is he to suffer in silence or has he a remedy? These questions are of added interest owing to a recent decision, the learned judge holding that, though the show be of the kind professionally known as "rank," the deluded ticket holder is not entitled to manifest his resentment by hissing or other evidence of disapproval. Few people will approve this decision. It violates natural justice and it conflicts with the innate instinct of man to raise some kind of a disturbance when he finds that he has been swindled. As well say that the restaurant patron who finds tough beefsteak or dubious eggs set before him is not entitled to offer a few emphatic observations to the entire establishment, from the proprietor down to the dish washer. Of course, it may be argued that the theatergoer who has paid good money to see a bad performance has his remedy at law that he may sue for and recover the amount that he paid for his ticket. But even if this proceeding were not tedious and expensive it would still afford inadequate relief. The outraged patron of the drama is in equity entitled to express his resentment of the imposition that has been practiced upon him. He has a right to voice his indignation so that it will be heard of all men. No objection ever is offered to the applause which greets good plays and competent actors. Why, then, should bad plays and incompetent actors be exempt from the reprehension which they have incurred by their unworthiness? The question is one which will not be finally settled by the pronouncement of a judge. If merit is entitled to praise imposture deserves public rebuke. The bad actor is going to hear sibilant testimony to his shortcomings despite any decision that may be formulated by the courts.

The requirements are so many and the examination is so strict that a man who joins the regular army of the United States must be, physically, an almost perfect man. It is the government's interest, of course, to keep him so. In time of actual war he may have to bear some deprivations as well as face the ever-present risks of battle; but ordinarily he is well sheltered, clothed and fed, and if the generous army ration does not satisfy him, he can buy a great many luxuries for a very little money. The subsistence bureau of the War Department does not often figure in print, but the enlisted man, at least, knows that it does much for the army's health and contentment. Virtually it conducts a department store for soldiers, selling everything at cost price. Private Jones of the Fourteenth can buy a fine razor, for instance, cheaper than his brother in New York can and if the private has a fancy for toilet soaps and silk handkerchiefs, equally good bargains are open to him. To supplement the rations is, however, the principal business of the subsistence bureau. It provides almost everything that is eatable—condensed milk, jams and jellies, pickles, dried fish, maple syrup, olives, crackers and cakes, and a bewildering variety of canned foods, including soups, meats, vegetables and fish. Recently candy was added to the list, and although our boys in China are out of the latitude of chocolate creams, they can buy cake chocolate and all the gumdrops, lemon tablets and similar hard candies that they wish. Our army has no exact equivalent as yet for the "field bakeries" employed by the French and other foreign armies, which furnish fresh bread every morning to the troops in the field. But on the whole, United States soldiers are probably better cared for than those of any other country. It is a truism that they deserve the care. The army is so small, compared to the fighting forces of other nations, that the country has been able to set a high standard, and enlist men who are as worthy to enjoy luxuries as they are strong to endure hardships.

INDIAN BUILT A RAILROAD.

Only Member of Race Who Ever Rose to Such Distinction.

An Indian whose name is familiar in portions of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Territory and who enjoyed the distinction of having built a railway line which has grown to be one of the most important in the middle west is Mathias Splitlog whose death occurred a short time since.

Splitlog was born in Canada in 1810, and was of French and Indian descent. He was brought up in the woods of the far north and was unable to read or write, but he could count money like a banker and was shrewd at driving a bargain. Like most Indians, he was reticent, cautious and suspicious.

Although without schooling or mechanical training, Splitlog was a natural mechanical genius, and to that he was indebted for his start in life. He had built a ferryboat at Windsor, Canada, in the early '40's, and ran a ferry between Windsor and Detroit. He had also built a saw mill there and displayed other indications that caused the United States government to notice him, and he was selected as a suitable man to go to the Wyandotte Indian reservation in Kansas to build houses for the Wyandottes.



MATHIAS SPLITLOG.

After completing his work among the Wyandottes, Splitlog moved to the Seneca Indian Nation, close by, and built a grist-mill and saw mill there. His counsel and energies were so highly appreciated by the Senecas that they adopted him as one of their tribe and he married a Seneca woman. A few years later he became chief of the Senecas.

When, in 1886, Splitlog conceived the idea of building a railroad, he was a wealthy man. He bought an alleged rich gold mine and it was with the idea of bringing his gold fields in touch with the large cities that he started his line. In 1887 thirty-five miles of railroad had been put into operation, or under way, and Splitlog had put $265,000 into his scheme. But his troubles began to grow, and finally he was compelled to sell out. His gold mine proved a failure and the old chief lost considerable of his wealth. In 1890 the road passed out of his control. It was pushed through to the gulf and almost to the great lakes by the new owners and proved a paying venture.

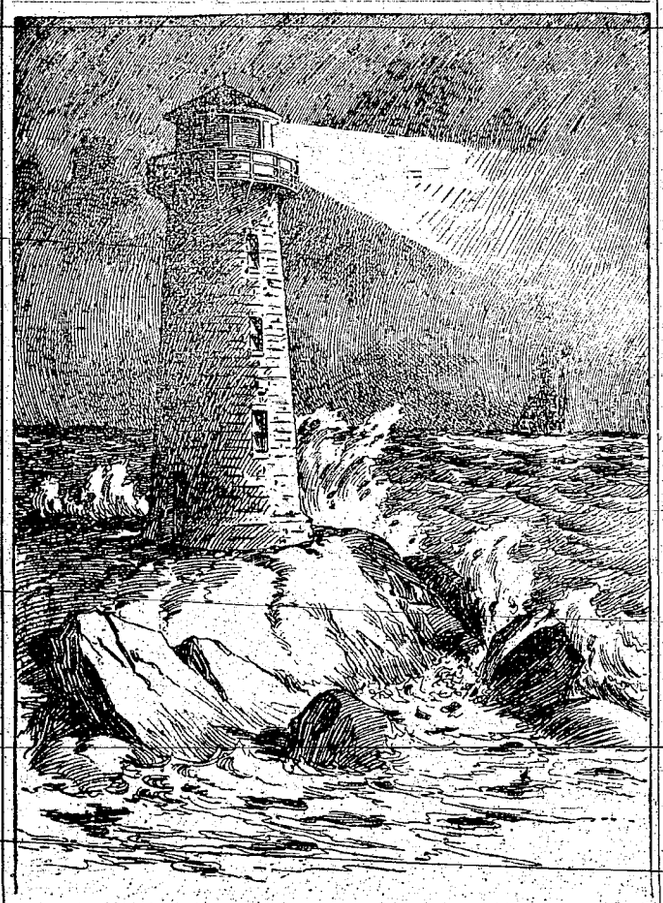
Splitlog had many peculiarities but was always thoughtful, considerate and charitable and may be classed as one of the most remarkable of Indians. Upon his death he left over $100,000.

KEEPS LONELY VIGIL.

LIGHTHOUSE MAN HAS WORRY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Works Amid Deep Solitude and Must Endure All Sorts of Weather—Place an Appointive One and Free from Wiles of Politicians.

The keeper of a marine lighthouse has not a job, but an office. He is a Presidential appointee and holds a commission which when read out sounds as important as that of the collector of customs or the postmaster. He holds an office of large trust and high responsibility. He is to keep his lamp trimmed and burning from the dusk of evening till the next daylight. His post is advanced to the edge of the deep and often raging waters—it is a lonely situation and through nights of all weathers he must stay and be vigilant at his post. Should he fail once in the performance of duty what disaster to vessels and crews might not come! The navigator knows and testifies to his worth in the position where he has been placed by the government, but it is certain that he is not much regarded by the general public.



LONELY WATCH OF THE LIGHTKEEPER.

The first lighthouse in the Chicago harbor, says the Chronicle, if it could be so denominated, when the smallest vessels made their way with peril into the shallow mouth of the unimproved river, was erected in 1831. Reckoning from that date, which, in fact, was six years earlier than the city's birth as a corporation, the vast commerce now carried on here had its beginning only sixty-nine years ago. There is nothing like this commercial wonder in the world now, nor ever was. All this since an immense number of men still living and not yet accounted old were born!

When it first was in agitation to erect a lighthouse here of the old pattern, with a stationary light of no great power, there was a man in France deep in studies and busy with experiments to produce a marine light on a new principle that should take the place of every other the world round. Fresnel was that man, indeed, he began with his experiments ten years earlier. Over in France was Fresnel at work on a marine light that was destined to send its apprising flashes from six several towers in the Chicago harbor over the waters to the horizon. The Frenchman lived to perfect his light; he was appointed secretary to the lighthouse board of France in 1825 and while he was in that position he replaced reflectors with lenses and invented the revolving light. Then he added prismatic rings. The result was the system that still goes by his name and has long since changed the mode of lighthouse illumination throughout the world. It is now used exclusively by the United States.

Chicago people are accustomed to seeing the Fresnel light in the several lighthouses in the harbor, but probably few have ever inquired into the mechanism of the apparatus by which the flashes are produced. Take the one on the north pier as typical. Within it is an arrangement of lenses, supplemented by prisms, which revolve around a sperm oil-burning lamp. When one of the lenses comes opposite the observer the eye receives a bright flash preceded and followed by a brief eclipse. There are six orders of lenses, arranged according to size. The first three and largest are used in seacoast lights, and the last three in harbor and river lights. The lamp differs from other lamps in the provision of wicks. Carcel invented a lamp which is named for him, in which oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump, operated by clockwork, sometimes used in lighthouses and as a domestic lamp. Fresnel adopted the Carcel lamp, but improved it so that it pumps up to the burner four times as much oil as is consumed, which, by keeping the burners cool, prevents them from melting and also the wicks from burning up. Sometimes a wick will burn a whole night without requiring snuffing. This, notwithstanding the fact that the intensity of the Fresnel light is about equal to that of about twenty-five ordinary Carcel burners. The above description applies to the first order of lenses, which are used in the great lights on the seacoast. For the second order of lenses, such as used in the lights in the Chicago harbor, a lamp with three concentric wicks was adopted. The annual consumption of oil by the lenses of the first order is 694 gallons and of the second order 461 gallons. The lenses cost but little more than the old reflectors and the saving of oil is great. The ratio of effect of the lens light is to that of the reflector light as 4 to 1—that is, one gallon of oil burned in a lens throws as much light to the horizon as four gallons burned in a reflector light.

During the last twenty-five years there has been a great increase in marine lighting in the ninth lighthouse district, which includes Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois. The number of lighthouses in this district is 127, and every light is a Fresnel. A new lighthouse built at Manitou Island is fine, costing the government a good sum of money. Beside it is the fog signal contrivance and a little distance off is the oil tank inclosed neatly. The house in which the lighthouse keeper dwells is supplied with the modern conveniences and is handsome enough to be called a villa. A large quantity of stores is required to be kept constantly in the district, and these are substantially housed in a government building in St. Joseph, Mich.

The official headquarters of the ninth district is in Chicago. It is in charge of Commander F. M. Symonds, United States navy. Commander Symonds says that the Chicago lighthouses are reckoned among the best on the lakes.

HOT RACE WITH A GRIZZLY.

Lively Experience of a Colorado Postmaster with a Bear.

W. H. Person, local manager of a typewriter company, received a letter this morning from Tom Hamilton, postmaster at Hamilton, Routt County, describing a thrilling race with a bear which he enjoyed this week.

The bear was a big grizzly. The grizzly when he sees a human form is bound to do one of two things. He will either run at or away from the stranger, and if he does the former it is generally a case of doughnuts to pretzels that it is all off with the stranger. In this case the bear that runs at a man yearned for a closer acquaintance with the postmaster and would probably have interfered seriously with the future delivery of the United States mail but for the fact that Hamilton is something of a rough rider and had a horse under him.

Postmaster Hamilton had for the time being left the affairs of state in the hands of a subordinate while he went out to round up some straying cattle. He went about three miles from home and was standing beside his horse wondering which way to turn next when there was a stir in some brush ahead of him. It looked too small a disturbance for a cow, but he thought it might be a calf and went forward to investigate. He was within a few feet of the brush when a big grizzly stood on its hind legs and threw him a kiss.

Hamilton didn't stop to catch the kiss, but made a bolt for his horse. The steed had seen Mr. Bear and started away almost as eagerly as did his master, and it was nip and tuck for the saddle between bruin and the postmaster. After a run of 100 yards Hamilton caught the pommel of the saddle and threw himself aboard just as the bear made a bound for him. A pair of spurs went into the horse's hide and the animal leaped forward with a bound which made the bear feel that his meal of man was apt to escape. But he doubled himself up into a ball of fury and started red-hot after his intended victim. The chase kept up until the door of the postmaster's cabin was reached, when bruin turned about and made for the woods. He was allowed to escape.—Denver Times.

MUSSELS ARE GOOD FOOD.

Their Use in the United States Has Been Very Much Neglected.

"There is one shellfish, the mussel, the use of which as an article of food seems to be totally neglected in the United States," observed an Englishman of several years' residence in this country to a Star reporter recently. "In fact it is so seldom employed that it may be said to be practically unknown on this side of the Atlantic. It is rarely seen in your markets, and near the salt water bays and estuaries in which it is taken it is used, I am told, as a manure for certain crops. This lack of recognition of mussels as an epicurian delicacy probably arises from the popular superstition among Americans that this shellfish possesses poisonous qualities. Such an impression is, however, rather absurd, for in England they are largely consumed by the poor and middle class people, and if they contained any injurious properties their use would be promptly prohibited.

"It is well known that some persons are unable to eat of particular sorts of shell fish—to some oysters, clams or lobsters are more or less poisonous, but mussels are only noxious to the greater number for the reason that they deteriorate more rapidly when removed from the water than any other species. There are mussel beds within a radius of ten miles of New York and other eastern cities of sufficient capacity to supply millions of people with a clean and nutritious article of food, one that would lessen to a large degree the exhaustive demands made upon the clam, oyster and lobster fisheries.

"To prepare mussels for the table they should be selected of medium size and care should be observed to wash them carefully and place them in a vessel of salted water for several hours, so that they may clean themselves; that is, discharge the dirt and grit found within their shells. When this process is completed the bivalves should be placed in water and boiled—or steaming is better in the vapor generated by their own juice. When they are done they may be easily taken out of their shells and are ready to be used in one of the many forms of which they are susceptible."—Washington Star.

The Resources of Siberia.

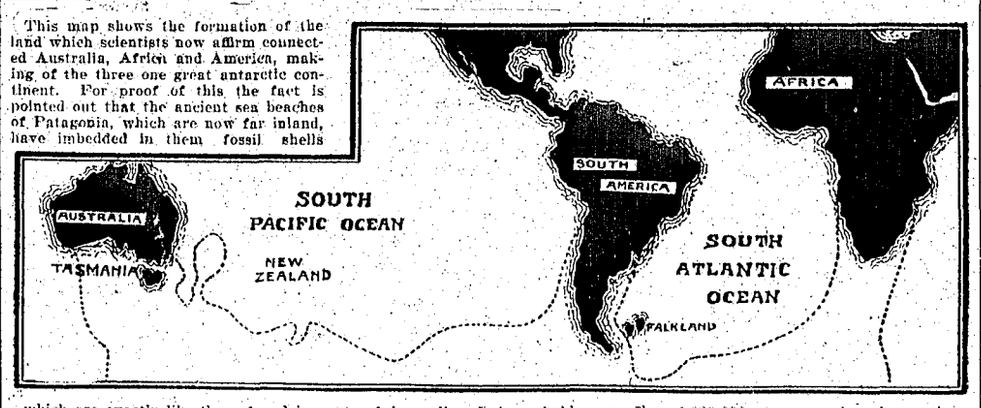
Under government encouragement it is said that Siberia is gaining 200,000 farmers per year. Among its exports are cereals, butter, wool, leather and dried and preserved meats. Already this remote country, which the popular imagination is apt to picture as a vast waste, the abode of frost and snow, and misery, is becoming talked of as a possible competitor with the well-known cereal-producing countries of the world. A member of the French bureau of foreign commerce estimates that, on the basis of the present population of Russia in Europe, Siberia can sustain 80,000,000 inhabitants, although it now has not one-tenth of that number. It produces one-tenth of the world's yield of gold, but owing to climatic obstacles many of its mines are not worked, and its immense coal deposits have hardly been touched.

Feathers Blown Off Chickens.

A device for plucking feathers from chickens has been patented in Great Britain. Cross currents of air set in motion by revolving electrical fans completely strip a bird of every feather and particle of down.

Whenever a girl takes it into her head to wave a broom at the head of a mob, she is called a Joan of Arc.

ALL ONE CONTINENT.



This map shows the formation of the land which scientists now affirm connected Australia, Africa and America, making of the three one great antarctic continent. For proof of this the fact is pointed out that the ancient sea beaches of Patagonia, which are now far inland, have imbedded in them fossil shells which are exactly like those found in parts of Australia. It is probably more than 1,000,000 years ago that the continuous coastline of both continents became divided.

The fauna of the three countries are beyond doubt descendants from the same ancestors, for it is absurd to assume that there could at one time have been a land bridge across the great expanses of ocean; or that there can ever have been migration by means of drifting wood.

The ostrich is cited as another proof. It is found both in Australia and Africa, but is, nevertheless, a non-flying bird. But it is more particularly among extinct animals, whose remains are from time to time unearthed, that investigators have been able to establish their theory beyond doubt.

Now, the discovery of an antarctic continent is looked forward to with more importance by scientists than the discovery of the north pole.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING

Advertising gives character and standing to a firm. Go into any community as an entire stranger, pick up the paper published there, look for the largest advertisers and you can invariably depend upon the fact that you have found the most reliable and desirable firms in that community.—Grayville, Ill., Independent.

A country merchant can reach the people within the radius of his price influence by an intelligent, persistent use of the newspapers in his section. Few merchants who use newspaper space so as to obtain the maximum advantage from it have either the means or the necessity to go into the numerous schemes which come up from time to time.—Pacific Coast Advertising.

Looking at it in the right light, there is no line of business that does not present many points of interest which can be developed into so many good advertising features by a capable advertisement writer.—Rhode Island Advertiser.

Advertising undoubtedly takes away the business from those who do not advertise and gives it to those who do, and those who have succeeded best, growing day by day, have been those who have been the most persistent advertisers in season and out of season.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

It is unreasonable to expect your advertising to work alone and unassisted. It is merely the mouthpiece of your business. It speaks for you to people you cannot reach in any other way. You can make it say the same things you would say were you talking to them in person. You can make your appeal so attractive, interesting and effective that you can draw the people to your store. But if you don't hold up your end there your advertising will be an expense—not the investment it ought to be.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

Advertisements are read at all times. The business man who advertises when his business is quiet is bound to be remembered when commercial activity becomes greater. Whosoever can keep himself in the public mind will enjoy the greatest amount of custom is the sentiment of the Bridgeton (N. J.) Pioneer, and it is a volume of common sense boiled down to a few words. The man who thinks that he can do business in these days of grace without advertising is the man who sits around the front of his store, occupying his time brushing out dead flies and polishing up old stock. Quick sales, small profits, new goods, enterprising merchants and plenty of newspaper advertising are what build houses and swell bank accounts.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GRANDSON.

Prince Christian Victor, Who Died of Disease in South Africa.

Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, who died from enteric fever in Pretoria, was the eldest son of Princess Helena of England, and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He was born at Windsor Castle in 1867, and completed his education at Oxford. He was prominent in athletics, being a leading cricketer. He joined the British army in 1888 and was attached to several expeditions. He saw service in the Ashantee campaign in 1895 and was with the Soudan forces in 1898. He had



PRINCE VICTOR.

taken an active part in the campaign against the Boers, holding the rank of major in his corps. The prince was a popular young fellow who was held in deep respect by his comrades-in-arms and by the public generally.

"Salaam Kuro."

A correspondent of the London Times tells of an elephant's good manners, and of the tenacity with which an idea once received adheres in its memory.

While visiting the "Zoo" some time ago, I took my children to see the elephant and to give them a ride. After the ride I wanted to give the elephant a bun, and to make him say "Please," said "Salaam kuro" that is, "Make a salaam."

The animal looked at me hard for some time, and at the bun in my hand. At last memory came to his help, and up went his trunk and he made a most correct salaam.

The keeper seemed very much surprised, and asked me what it meant. I told him it was a point of good manners for an elephant to raise his trunk up to his forehead if any one was going to feed him, and that frequently elephants will ask in this polite manner for something when they see any one pass by who is likely to feed them.

The keeper assured me he had never seen the elephant do this before, and if I remember rightly, he had been in charge of the animal since it arrived from India.

For seventeen years this animal had never heard these words, and had always taken his food without this mark of good manners.

Working Together.

"Dr. Dosem and his wife seem to be in league together, don't they?"

"How so?"

"Why, he is trying to boom his new dyspepsia cure while she is running a cooking school."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Vast Army of Pickpockets.

Some idea of the enormous extent to which pocket-picking flourishes may be had from the fact that in London alone over 100,000 men, women and children exist on what they can relieve other people of.

Case in Point.

She—Talked a hole through an iron pot? What an absurd expression!

He—Oh, I don't know. I know a man that swore his way into a steel jail.—Indianapolis Press.

JOLLY JOKER

"How do you suppose she manages to have the reputation of being so good-natured?" "Easy enough. She never cultivates any opinions of her own."—Brooklyn Life.

"Did that girl encourage you any?" "Well, when I called she didn't appear herself, but she sent her mother in to see me instead of her father."—Indianapolis Journal.

Suggestion.—Wife—We need a new set of china, dear. This one is nearly gone. Husband—Why don't you wait until we get a new cook and start even?—Harper's Bazar.

"Does this climate agree with you?" said the solicitous person. "Very seldom," answered the man of serious mein. "I'm a professional weather prophet."—Washington Star.

Tommy—Pop, what does it mean to fritter your time away? Tommy's Pop—Oh, that's just another way of expressing the futility of arguing with a woman.—Philadelphia Record.

"What makes you look so gloomy?" "I just had an awful shock." "Did you, really?" "Yes, I just heard a man who is the same age as myself referred to as 'old.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"Isn't that prominent politician something of an egotist?" "I think so; he won't even let his wife's photograph be taken without his bust in the background."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Johnny! Johnny! You're so noisy. I'm going to have rubber soles put on all your shoes." "That's great, ma! And, oh, ma! get me some rubber elbows, too!"—Indianapolis Journal.

"No, Tommie, dear, you don't get any more jam. Next time, when you have been a very good child, you get some more." "Say, mother, do you think it will keep so long?"—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Smith—So Hattie is going to marry Mr. Stickker, after all? Mrs. Brown—Yes, she was forced to it. It was the only way of ever having an evening to herself.—Boston Transcript.

"Why do you leave your windows open at night? Aren't you afraid of burglars?" "Yes, that's the reason. If I keep the windows shut they'd probably break the glass."—Philadelphia Press.

His Reason.—Costigan—Casey hozn't drank a dhrop since he took out the "accident policy." Cassidy—Whoy; Costigan—He sez he's noticed thot it's always sober men thot gits hurted.—Judge.

Husband—I see they're advertising bargains in patent medicines at Kutt & Price's drug store. Wife—Isn't that too aggravating? There isn't a thing the matter with any of us.—Philadelphia Record.

Compensation.—Cleverton—I find nowadays that if a man wants to marry a girl he has to work till he gets her. Dashaway—But if it's the right girl he doesn't have to work afterward.—Brooklyn Life.

"I suppose you have been a good boy," said the youngster's uncle. "Well," was the answer, "I haven't had to be as good as usual. You see, we only have one circus a summer nowadays."—Washington Star.

"She used to say he was a man of very strong will power." "Yes, that was before they were married." "And how does she put it now?" "Now she says he's as stubborn as an ox."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Jones—She's a fine-looking woman, and then such a splendid carriage she has! Smith—Splendid carriage? Guess there's some mistake. Never knew her to ride in anything but the trolley cars.—Boston Transcript.

"What are you buying all those traps for?" "Doctor's orders. He tells me I need a little recreation and insists that I should go duck-hunting with him." "Huh! Seems to me that's a sort of quack remedy."—Philadelphia Press.

Jess—I thought she was going to marry old Gotrox. Jess—She was, but she broke the engagement. Tess—What for? Jess—When she accepted him he told her she had put new life in him.—Philadelphia Press.

"Clarence, Penelope is going to give us a lovely easel." "Well, she shan't do it." "Clarence, what do you mean?" "Why, I've lived long enough to know that people who have easels are always trying to get rid of them."—Indianapolis Journal.

Logical.—Willie—Mamma, I dreamed last night that papa gave me a bicycle for my birthday and you gave me a watch. Mamma—But, Willie, you know dreams go by contraries. Willie—Then you will give me the bicycle and papa the watch?—Brooklyn Life.

"We are just holding a love feast," said young Mr. Linger, audaciously, to Mr. Frisble, when that father of an engaged daughter put his head in the parlor doorway at 11:25 p. m. "I thought it must be a protracted meeting," said the old gentleman, as he withdrew.—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Newrich—That Mrs. Hyart is a stuck-up thing. I know just as much about music as she does; she needn't get funny. Mrs. Browne—Why, what has she done? Mrs. Newrich—O! she tried to trip me up to-day. Asked if I'd ever heard somebody's "Songs Without Words."—Philadelphia Press.

"Did they have fresh vegetables every day where you boarded this summer?" "No," said the sad-looking citizen, "the farmer we visited bought everything at the cross-roads grocery store. There's only one thing worse than a green goods man and that's a canned goods man."—Washington Star.

Not Available.

When, at 3 o'clock one morning, Mrs. Newman was convinced that she heard a burglar in the parlor, she cautiously awakened her husband.

"Very well," said Mr. Newman, with a drowsy patience born of frequent similar alarms. "I'll get my revolver from the drawer and go down and investigate."

"But, William," said his wife, with a sudden gasping remembrance, "your pistol isn't here, dear. I—I tied it up with ribbons for an ornament under your father's sword to-day."—Youth's Companion.